Weather

Colder weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 52.7 and the minimum 45.5 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 49.8 and 43.7.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Jackson, 9 p.m. tomorrow.

FOR Honolulu and S. States, Str. Pres. Wilson, 9 a.m. tomorrow.

FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Lincoln, Feb. 21.

NO. 8519 VOL XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 癸亥年正月初一日 SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1923 大正十二年二月十六日 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

SILK MISSION FROM U. S. TO MAKE SURVEY IN CHINA SOON

Delegation From New York Coming Next Month

TO JAPAN FIRST

Goldsmith, Head Of Association, To Lead Visitors

BY DAVID ARAKIE

A delegation of American silk merchants will be visiting Shanghai next month and a thorough survey of the silk industry will be made. This will be the second American Silk Mission to China and the Orient, the first visiting us in 1920. It proved so interesting that a second Mission has been oraganised, and is headed this time by Mr. Goldsmith, President of the Silk Association of America. The other members are Mr. Cheney, Mr. Schoen, Mr. Bradley and Mr. D. E. Douty of the Shanghai Silk Testing House.

The Mission leaves San Francisco on February 22 and will spend about ten days in Japan, then coming to Shanghai and afterwards going to Canton. Like the Silk Mission of 1920 the present Mission is composed of representatives of the principal branches of silk manufacture, testing and research.

Although many are sceptical of the good these Missions do to the Chinese silk industry there is a progressive spirit among the Chinese silk guilds, and sericulturists are showing themselves receptive to all ideas that tend to the development of their industry. These groups of American business men with the interest of their industry at heart inspire the Chinese and create among them a desire to improve their production.

American activities and interest in China's raw silk have been quickened in the last few years among the far-sighted manufacturers who now recognise the need for an increased raw silk supply to keep pace with increasing consumption. Their tardy awakening to the true situation has only emphasised in their minds the need for developing in China, the source from which a greater raw silk supply is to be secured.

Mere superiority of silk from the standpoint of the quality of the cocoon is insufficient. The quality of the raw silk must be considered from three distinct directioons, the quality of the cocoons, the quality of workmanship in reeling cocoon threads into raw silk, and the quality or degree of the raw silk's perfection when presented to the manufacturer and as having a bearing upon the subsequent process conditions and the amount of waste resulting therefrom. No matter how beautiful a piece of silk may appear, the manufacturer has no interest in it except from the standpoint of the profit he gets out out of it.

There is an increase in the consumption of Chinese silk in the United States, indicating possibilities as a market for the greater consumption of Chinese raw silk of quality.

BANQUE DE CHINE GETS JUDGMENT IN U. S. COURT

Awarded Damages From Sonn Bros. In Exchange Contract Case

Judgment for Tls. 1,713 57 was given the Banque Industrielle de Chine against Sonn Brothers Import and Export Company by Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday as the result of a disputed exchange contract.

In giving judgment for the plaintiff, who was represented by Mr. H. D. Rodger, Judge Lobingier held that the limit for delivery in a contract of sale cannot be extended except by express or implied agreement, and that a contract for the sale of exchange is governed by the same rules as those relating to other commodities. The measure of damages for the breach of such a contract, Judge Lobingier the contract price and the market price at the time of delivery. Mr. F. J. Schuhl of Schuhl and Schoenfeld represented the defendant company.

SHRINERS TO ARRIVE TODAY; BIG DOINGS SCHEDULED

Local Lodgemen To Meet Visitors At Jetty

DANCE MONDAY

Headquarters To Be At The Astor House

All prepared to chase the nimble Novice across the burning sands, the caravan of San Francisco Shriners from Islam Temple will arrive in Shanghai this afternoon by the steamer President Wilson. The Nobles and their party are returning to Shanghai from Manila, where they conducted a ceremonial and after officiating here will go on to Peking to hold another ceremonial in that city.

The Wilson is due to dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf at about 2 o'clock and local Shriners will gather at the Astor House and proceed to the jetty to greet the visitors. Members of the Patrol are requested to be at the hotel in full uniform an hour before time for the boat to arrive. A parade will then be held back to the hotel. In the evening it is planned to entertain the Islam Temple members and ladies with a Chinese "chow" at Eddie's Cafe.

Tomorrow is to be "Ceremonial Day" and a strenuous program of activity will be undertaken.

The big class of Novices—in the neighborhood of fifty—who are to traverse the scorching desert will report for examination at the Town Hall at 10 a.m.

Luncheon will be at the Astor Astor House at 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the Nobles will be back at work in executive session at the Town Hall. The entrance of the ceremonial Divan is to take place at 3 o'clock. The second section will be taken in charge at 6 o'clock.

BANQUET IN EVENING

At 10 a.m. tomorrow the traditional banquet will take place at the Astor House and elaborate plans have been perfected for this affair.

Sunday will be devoted to informal entertainment of the visiting Nobles and their ladies.

On Monday at 9 a.m. a specially chartered steamer will take the Shrine party from the N. Y. K. wharf for a trip up the Whangpoo. After tiffin such of the visitors who desire will be taken to the races at Kiangwan.

A novel feature of the Shrine program will be a Shrine wedding Monday evening. The wedding is that of Mr. F. A. Bowen, of the Asia Banking Corporation, and Miss Bessie Mills Glenson, formerly of Soochow. The ceremony will be held at the Astor House at 8:30 o'clock and the bride will be given away by United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham. Nomad Casis Patrol will be in attendance as guard of honor.

GRAND BALL MONDAY

Monday evening a grand Shrine ball will be held at the Astor House. The ball room will be specially decorated and supper will be served.

The Caravan leaves Tuesday morning by rail for Peking, where a ceremonial will be conducted and the Nobles and their families will have opportunity of visiting places of scenic and historic interest in and about the capital.

The Shriners will travel from Peking through Korea, thence to Japan and back to San Francisco, via Honolulu.

Mr. Joe Eichwald, chairman of the entertainment committee for the Shriners, has arranged with Jack Klass, Manager of the Palace Hotel, to look after half of the Nobles and their wives during their visit in Shanghai. Mr. Klass who has also "traveled," was formerly a San Franciscan, and is personally acquainted with the larger part of the visitors, and expects to be busy making them feel at home.

The program calls for a tiffin of 85 covers to the entire delegation at the Palace on Monday at one o'clock.

PEKING GETS MONEY

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 14.—The Banking Group this morning released the January Salt Surplus of $5,000,000 and an advance on the February Surplus of $1,500,000.

MISSIONARY DOCTORS HOLD FIRST FORMAL CONFERENCE

Large Number Of Delegates Attend Sessions

FOWLER TALKS

Program Committee Chairman Discusses Policy

The conference of the China Medical Missionary Association which is now in session at McTydere's School is attended by such a large number of delegates that the varied interests represented can no longer be adequately handled by general meetings alone. The conference meets as a whole mornings and evenings while the afternoons are given over to sectional conferences attended by specialists.

The first formal session of the conference opened at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with an address by Rev. Rowland, pastor of Union Church. This was followed by a business session at which the President of the Association, Dr. C. F. Johnson of Shantung delivered his Presidential address. He said that the work of the Association had now reached such a point where it was necessary to plan even more largely for the future. One of the problems before the organisation was to secure a full time Executive Secretary who could assist the various committees and councils in the furtherance of their respective lines of work.

In view of the fact that there are now in different parts of China and in Hongkong an increasing number of medical men and women who are not engaged in medical missionary work, but are in private practice or teaching, some consideration should be given to the fact that at the present time they have no facilities for membership in any of the existing medical associations in China. The China Medical Missionary Association is for missionaries primarily. The National Medical Association is for Chinese. There should be some professional organisation in China which would consider non-missionary and non-Chinese medical men eligible for membership. The question has been raised by these men whether some provision could be made in the China Medical Missionary Association to allow of their becoming members. Some of the men in attendance at the conference would like to see one medical association for China in which qualified medical men and women of all three groups might unite.

A congratulatory telegram from the President of China was read by Dr. Arthur Woo. The message spoke of the early history of medicine in China and of its defects and referred to China's indebtedness to the coming of Western medical methods, especially to the efforts of the medical missionaries.

To facilitate the work of the conference, several sub-committees were appointed: Business Committee with Dr. John Snell, Chairman: Resolutions Committee with Dr. Harold Balme, Chairman: Nominating Committee with Dr. Samuel Cochran, Chairman, and Press Committee with Dr. Wu L'en Teh, Chairman.

DR. FOWLER'S SPEECH

The main subject for discussion at the general meeting yesterday forenoon was Medical Mission Policy. Dr. Henry Fowler, Chairman of the Program Committee of the Conference, read a paper on the above subject. In part he said:

"It seems fitting that the first thoughts and discussions of this Conference should center around Medical Mission Policy. As a matter of fact the subject has been forced upon us by events beyond our own control.

"The publication in the early spring of 1922 of 'The Christian Occupation of China' containing the China Survey.—the National Christian Conference called together in May to consider the Survey.—the reports of the five Commissions dealing with it from as many different view points—the formation of the National Christian Council.—and lastly the report of the China Educational Commission.—these with one

(Continued on Page 6)

RADIO STATION CLOSES DOWN UNTIL AFTER NEW YEAR'S

Misses Austin And Frommel And Mr. Tataborsh Good

SCHOOL GIRLS SING

Next Concert To Be Broadcast On Tuesday Night

At the conclusion of the splendid musical program broadcast from XRO, the station operated by THE CHINA PRESS and the Radio Corporation of China, last night the station was closed down until after the China New Year. The next program to be broadcast will be given on Tuesday night. Full details will be published in THE CHINA PRESS on next Tuesday morning.

Last night's concert, which was arranged for an invited audience at the French Wireless station through the courtesy of the Director and staff of the station, consisted of two violin solos by Mr. T. Tataborsh of the Astor House Concert Trio; a vocal solo by Miss Bernice Austin with violin obligatto by Miss Louise Macklin; a piano solo by Miss Freda Frommel, and two songs by the Girls Glee Club of the Shanghai American School.

Mr. Tataborsh, accompanied by Mr. M. Gleizer at the piano, played "Romance," by D'Ambrosio, and "Souvenir," by Drdla. Both numbers were excellently done and marked Mr. Tataborsh as an accomplished violinist. Mr. Tataborsh and Mr. Gleizer play during meal hours in the Astor House dining room with the Astor Concert Trio.

Miss Bernice Austin, who is already a favorite with radio audiences, sang "Elegie" (Massenet,) playing her own piano accompaniment and violin obligatto by Miss Louise Macklin. The "Elegie" was extremely well done and was transmitted extremely well.

MISS FROMMEL PLAYS

Miss Freda Frommel, head of the music department of the American School played "Polanaise," in A flat by Chopin in a splendid piano solo. Miss Frommel, who before accepting her present position gained considerable fame in giving illustrated lecture musicales in the United States, showed herself the complete master of the piano in her radio recital. Amateurs calling to report said that every note transmitted very clearly.

The Girls Glee Club of the American School sang two songs under

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH TRADE BODIES PREPARE FOR CONFERENCE

Association Of Chambers Of Commerce Meets Next Week

Final arrangements have just about been completed for the conference of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong which will begin Wednesday, February 21 at the British Supreme Court.

The conference will last four days and will consider a number of problems of primary importance to British business men in this country. Delegates will be present representing the Chambers at Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Tientsin, Hongkong, Chefoo, Nanking and possibly Swatow. In addition, the association has invited a number of prominent educational experts to attend the sessions.

The conference will open at 10 a.m. next Wednesday, the opening addresses being delivered by Mr. R. H. Clive, British Counsellor of Legation at Peking, and Mr. A. W. Burkill, chairman of the Associaton.

Among the subjects to be considered by the meeting will be tariff matters, the Boxer Indemnity, the copper coinage situation, mail service, extraterritoriality, trademarks and copyrights, Shanghai harbor, the disorders in the country and other matters of vital interest and importance.

-:- Captain Of Interporters -:-

CAPT. JIMMY QUAYLE

CAPTAIN Jimmy Quayle and his Interport football team left on the President Jefferson yesterday for Hongkong. Here's hoping Captain Jimmy and his fellow kickers return to Shanghai with the bacon.

Health Education Makes Big Strides Throughout Orient, Dr. Peter Says

Medical Advisor, Back From Red Cross Conference, Reports Siam, Straits, India And Philippines Forging Ahead

The following article is by Dr. W. W. Peter, Secretary of the Council on Health Education, who has just returned to Shanghai from a trip to Siam and India with Sir Claude Hill, Director-General of the League of Red Cross Societies. Dr. Peter attended the Red Cross meeting at Bangkok while on the trip.

BY DR. W. W. PETER

The Orient is not behind the Occident in the general awakening of a health conscience which is taking place all over the world. This is the outstanding impression I bring back with me to China after three months of travel and investigation in other Oriental countries.

This does not mean that there has been the same amount of progress in improving health conditions. Nowhere in the Orient are there the same splendid health conserving machines manned by experts and supported by large slices of governmental revenue which are to be found in Western countries. It does mean that in every country there is to be found a group of men who are awake to the menace of present conditions as they effect the future of the people. In some countries the foundations are being laid, in some progress has been made up to the first storey. It is like comparing building operations at different stages in construction.

Modern public health practices are being developed in two different ways. In some countries like the Philippine Islands, the

(Continued on Page 3)

God Of Happiness Ushers In The Chinese New Year

By Edna Lee Booker

Last night—New Year's eve—the God of Happiness ushered in the Chinese New Year Festival season in China.

In the ancestral homes of the wealthy, in the humble straw thatched huts of the very poor and in house boats and junks, the homes of the river people, the New Year eve feast was served.

On the ancestral shrines, red worship candles flickered and pungent incense curled its way upward. In the court yards and street, firecrackers kept up a constant din. While in the dining rooms all the special dishes typical of the New Year season were served as a feature of the elaborate feast menu.

New Year cake, hard boiled eggs with tea leaves and tea served with two green olives are to China New Year what roast turkey, pumpkin pie and plum pudding are to Thanksgiving or Christmas.

During the night many Chinese, who follow closely the old customs, took a short walk or ride in the direction indicated on the Chinese calender, for "good luck."

TEMPLES CROWDED

At midnight the temples in Shanghai and the Native City were

(Continued on Page 2)

Happy New Year!

THE CHINA PRESS and the staff of the paper herewith extend their wishes for a Happy New Year to all their readers and to everybody else.

The next issue of THE CHINA PRESS will appear on Tuesday morning when a complete resume of the news occurences over the holidays will be published.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen Goes To Canton To End Disorder

Dr. Sun Yat-sen sailed for Canton on the President Jefferson yesterday morning in what is expected to be the opening of a new era in the history of the Chinese Republic.

The Southern leader, who went to Canton on the request of various civic bodies there who think he is the one man who can unify the situation, was somewhat reticent in giving publicity to his plans, merely saying that he would attempt to establish order.

Dr. Sun was accompanied by Mr. Eugene Chen, his confidential secretary, and three advisors and two bodyguards. How long he will be absent from Shanghai is not known as developments in Canton are expected to guide his actions.

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RESISTANCE OF GERMANS MET BY NEW RESTRICTIONS

French Decide To Disarm Security Police

RAIL AGREEMENT

Paris Finds Way To Meet London Objections

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Feb. 14.—It is reported from Duesseldorf that in consequence of the growing effervescence of the population, especially at Bochum, Castrop, Herne and Recklinghausen, the French have decided to disarm the security police, who are becoming more hostile, and to transform them into municipal police.

(Reuter's Service)

Cologne, Feb. 14.—In connection with the French proposal to take over part of the railway in the British Zone, it is announced that an agreement has apparently been concluded by the Inter-Allied Railway Sub-Commission with regard to the readjustment of the railway difficulty. The details have not been divulged but it is stated significantly that, if the important key section of the railway is handed over to the French, no precedent would be established by it since the boundaries of the occupied areas have frequently been readjusted.

(Reuter's Service)

Cologne, Feb. 14.—During the past month in the occupied territory 86 newspapers have been suspended for varying periods, and 28 have been prohibited from entering the occupied zone. Seven more were suspended today.

(Reuter's Service)

London, February 14.—The passive resistance of the German population is hardening. With few exceptions there has been hardly any violence, even of speech, and the false heroics filling the Berlin newspapers find no echo in Essen or elsewhere. One constantly hears the phrase:

"If we win, then all wars, henceforth, will be meaningless."

There is, however, a dangerous and growing tendency to deal with waverers by mob law. Thus the personnel of the Kaiserhof Hotel was compelled to join in the boycott of the French because they were scared by threats.

The leadership of the passive resistance has passed into the hands of Labor whose organisations are responsible for the plastering of the walls of Essen with labels calling on the people to resist.

(Reuter's Service)

Essen, Feb. 14.—There are everywhere signs of exhaustion of the patience of the French.

When the last employes of the Kaiserhof Hotel evacuated yesterday, the electric light was cut off at the Central Power Station. Attempts at persuasion having failed, French troops occupied the station in the evening and arrested the management.

General Fournier has written to the Burgomaster of Essen announcing his intention of applying sanctions in consequence of the boycott of French and Belgians by shopkeepers.

Lobingier To Go To Canton Saturday

Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier of the United States Court for China will leave on Saturday for a short session of the United States Court at Canton. Judge Lobingier will be accompanied by Mrs. Lobingier, Mr. W. A. Chapman, Clerk of the Court, and Mrs. Chapman; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schuhl and Mr. Leonard Hartigan.

EXCHANGES QUIET

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 14.—London exchanges have been quiet for the past few days. French francs closed today at 78.05; Belgian francs at 88.55; Italian lire at 98; German marks improved at from 103,000 to 107,000 and sterling on New York at 4.76¾.

NEW THEATER, THE "ATHENA," OPENS TONIGHT

A new theater, the Athena, will have its official opening here tonight. The Athena, which is Chinese owned, is located at the corner of Yunnan and Pakhoi Roads and is a thoroughly modern playhouse, fireproof of concrete construction. It will be used primarily for motion picture performances but the facilities allow for stage productions and Chinese stock companies will be seen there from time to time. The seating capacity of the house is about 750.

For the opening at 9 o'clock this evening a Universal feature production has been announced as the special number. The film is "The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," a screen dramatisation of Defoe's famous story starring Harry Myers. The first two chapters will be shown at tonight's [illegible] program also includes a six-reel drama "The Sleeping Lion," featuring Monroe Salisbury, and a two-part comedy called "Wedding Pumps," with "Brownie," the famous screen dog taking a prominent part.

Immigration Bill Angers Japanese

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Feb. 15.—Some anxiety is felt by Government officials in Washington over reports that keen resentment has been aroused in Japan by the clause in the new immigration Bill excluding anyone ineligible for citizenship.

It is urged here that the Japanese should not be disturbed because the chances of the Bill ever becoming law are exceedingly small, although it is feared that it will pass the House of Representatives.

The New York Herald terms the Bill unwise, utterly unnecessary and clownishly insulting.

Borah Has Bill For World Court

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Feb. 14.—Senator Borah today introduced a resolution in the Senate proposing an international court to settle controversies. All members of this court would be pledged to punish their own war-breeders and war-profiteers. Senator Borah explained that the proposal was founded on an opposite principle to that of the League of Nations since the decrees would be enforced by public opinions and not by arms.

FEWER JOBLESS

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 14.—Unemployment last week improved by 24,000.

VIBRATION IS CHECKED BY NEW INVENTION

Pittsburgh Engineer's Machine Said To Balance Perfectly Rotary Parts

(China Press Correspondence)

Pittsburgh.—Keen interest, engendered by a man's hobby has solved an engineering problem that has dazzled scientists for years. The problem is how to control vibration set up by small bodies revolving at high speeds, as, for example, the armature of a fractional horsepower motor turning 10,000 times a minute.

The man who seems to have solved the problem is R. Soderberg, employed in the engineering department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh. He has just applied for patents on a machine which, experts declare, will set the manufacturing world 10 years ahead when applied to the balancing of rotating parts.

The machine invented by Mr. Soderberg makes use of the principle of dynamic or running balancing and it is so delicately adjusted that, with it, it is posible to balance even very small rotating parts so that they revolve absolutely without vibration. The machine will first be applied to the balancing of armature for small motors.

To show what a task confronts manufacturers of small motors, it is only necessary to say that an armature weighing but one pound, turning 10,000 times a minute and only one-thousandth of an inch out of center will set up a vibrating force of nearly three pounds. Agout 3,000,000 of these small motors, worth about $25,000,000, are manufactured each year.

The disastrous effects of vibration is particularly noticeable in railway work, and accurate methods for reducing vibration may enable the railroad officials to obtain the higher speeds they wish but of which they are afraid because of the excessive vibration set up.

Noble C. S. Lobingier

JUDGE Charles Sumner Lobingier, 33rd degree, deputy and legate for China, became a Mason 29 years ago. In 1913 he was elected Inspector General Honorary and received the 33rd degree.

Judge Lobingier is a member of Tangier Temple, Omaha, He was a representative to the Imperial Council and later was made Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantinople, advanced to the grade of sovereign and made Intendant General.

God Of Happiness Ushers In The Chinese New Year

(Continued from Page 1)

crowded with Chinese who were saying good bye to the old year and welcoming in the new.

Throughout the day the City Temple in the Native City, the Red Temple on Nanking and Fukien Roads, the Temple of the Goddess of Mercy, the Temple of the God of Fire, the Temple of Sixty Different Stars, all in the Native City, and the Temple of the Goddess of Heaven on North Honan and North Soochow Roads will be crowded with worshippers resplendent in their festive New Year garments.

In the homes of the average family of position and means the New Year will be spent as follows

1. The servants will pay their respects to their masters. They will bring gifts of special fruits, tea, sweets and cakes of the New Year and "kow tow." In turn the master gives each servant his "cumsha."

The New Year day is a day of universal brotherhood and every one must be careful not to speak sharply to a servant. The master should request him to perform a duty rather than order him and if a master forgets the custom of the day and is unkind or rude his servant has the right to retaliate.

2. The ancestral scrolls for several generations are hung on the walls and ancestral worship is performed. Special dishes are placed on tables in front of the scrolls and candles and incense burn before them.

3. Following the ancestor worship, the younger members of the family "kow tow" to the elder and receive gifts.

4. Then comes the New Year feast at tiffin after which the closest relatives exchange calls. The New Year time is as popular with the youngsters in China as Christmas is with the children of America and Europe. Every child receives gifts of money, toys and candy as well as his gayly colored red and blue satin garments.

For many days before New Year the children strive to find out what their gifts are to be and many children keep a list with the names of all relatives from whom they expect gifts.

On New Year's day the beggars come into their own.

In the interior cities and in the Native City the beggars, repulsive in their rags and exposed deformities, sit on the streets leading to the temples or follow closly upon the heels of the crowd asking for alms.

The beggar is bold for he knows that his plea will be heard and that he will be given a goodly "cumsha." No one cares to risk having curses called down upon his head today as this would mean misfortune and bad luck throughout the year.

HOMES DECORATED

Every home is decorated during the New Year season with Heavenly Bamboo, the Chinese lily, boughs of plum flowers and branches of the fir tree. Two red scrolls are pasted on the entrance doors of each home, and even if you cannot read the characters, know that on each scroll a New Year poem is written. In wealthy home elaborate poems, asking for peace and order in the country and plenty of rice and wealth for the family, are written by noted men of letters especially for the New Year.

In humble homes these poems are written by the fortune tellers. The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce has distributed more than 20,000 pairs of scrolls this New Year throughout the country. The theme of the poems, which are very diplomatically written, is universal peace in China.

The feasting, gambling, merry-making, calling on friends and relatives continues for several days.

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Radio Station Closes Down Until After New Year's

(Continued from Page 1)

the direction of Miss Austin. Their first number was "At Twilight" (Friml), followed by the Bridal Chorus from "The Rose Maiden." The girls in the chorus were the the Misses Margaret Patterson, Dorothy Pray, Helen Newton, Helen McCracken, Liberty Woods, Margaret Armstrong, Clarie Poteat, Vivian Harnsberger, Margaret Bissonette, Margaret McCracken, Margaret Smith, Eunice Smith, Sarah McFadyen, Robey Newton, Mary Rice, Esther Rice, Mary Hawk, Ruth Derr, Elizabeth Grier, Lucy Grier, Ruth Worth, Wanda Newhard, Cecile Keyserling, Mildred Martin, Frances Martin, Ruth Estes, Marjorie Billing and Mildred Proctor.

The French Wireless station reported that portions of the program were slightly marred by static, but a number of amateurs called and reported that they were getting everything very clearly. One "litsener in" in the Ben building requested "The Rosary" on the phonograph saying that everything was so clear he wanted to get the full benefit of the good conditions obtaining.

Detailed announcement of the program to be given on Tuesday will appear in THE CHINA PRESS Tuesday morning.

And Now Comes The Radio Cocktail

Mr. Al Israel, manager of the De Monte Cafe, has just invented a new before dinner concoction which he has named the 'Radio Cocktail.' The recipe:

2-3 gin.
1-3 Italian vermouth.
1-4 jigger orange liqueur.

According to Mr. Israel the 'Radio cocktail' broadcasts perfectly and has a wonderful modulation with just the proper kick.

Radio Compass Is Great Aid To Navigation

BY C. D. WAGONER

The "Radio Compass," or "Radio Direction Finder," as it is sometimes called, is an instrument which is used to determine the direction from which a radio signal is received. The branch of radio which deals with radio compasses is known as "Radio Goniometry."

We know that it is not possible, with the usual radio receiver, to obtain any indication of the direction of the transmitting station with respect to the receiving station, and it is only by our knowledge of the location of the transmitting station, as indicated by its call letters, that we know the direction of the incoming signal.

If, however, instead of using the usual form of antenna we use in its place a so-called "loop" antenna, it is possible to readily determine the direction of a transmitting station with reference to the receiving station.

The loops which are usually used for this purpose consist of a rectangular wooden framework, approximately four or six feet square, around the periphery of which is wound a number of turns of wire, the ends of which are attached to the antenna and ground terminals of the radio compass receiver. The loop is mounted upright on a shaft passing through the middle of two opposite sides of the loop framework so that the loop can be rotated through a complete revolution.

If a radio transmitting station is heard on a receiver utilising a loop of this kind, and the loop is slowly rotated, it will be found that the intensity of the received signal changes with the position of the loop, and that the signal intensity is at a maximum when the loop is pointed towards the transmitting station, and a minimum when the loop is at right angles to a line passing through the transmitting and receiving stations.

Commercial radio compass receivers are built with a calibrated dial attached to the loop structure so that when maximum signal strength is obtained, a reading of the dial can be taken, and, by reference to a calibration chart, the direction of the incoming signal can be determined.

WOMAN'S CLUB

A special meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held at the old Carlton Cafe on Ningpo Road, Tuesday, February 20, at 4 o'clock. Important business concerning the plans of the new club house will be discussed.

Wonderful Russian Dancers At Astor

Nora and Mura Shipoff, who have been entertaining the diners at the Astor House grill unannounced for some time past, have created such a favorable impression that Mr. Roger L. Moore, manager of the Astor, announces that they will appear each evening in the grill during dinner.

AUXILIARY TO MEET

The Shanghai Ladies Auxiliary Association of The Church Missionary Society will hold a drawing-room meeting next Monday afternoon at 107 Dubbling Well Road by permission and invitation of Miss Lyall. Tea is to be served at 4 o'clock and the chair will be taken by the Very Rev. Dean Symons. Addresses will be given by Dr. D. Duncan Main and others.

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Over 80 years ago the Late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from Himrod's Asthma Cure, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

FAMED FOR 80 YEARS

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the country

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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Are you preparing for that home leave you have been looking forward to with so much interest?

During the holidays why not spend a little time in laying out your future plans, adopt some system of making a monthly payment into a savings account the same as you pay your rent each month Once this is put in force you will find that your funds increase surprisingly rapid.

We invite you to make use of our savings department.

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GOLF BALLS

BLUE, RED, YELLOW AND GREEN DOT

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Jack Mason Proprietor

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Rare Silks
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Astor House Lobby

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14 Hankow Road

Announcing "The Wonder Corner"

Richterman begs to inform the Public that in order better to serve visitors and guests, he has opened in the

LOBBY OF THE PALACE HOTEL

a Booth specializing in an entirely different class of Art objects than those shown in his store on Nanking Road.

NOW OPEN

Diamonds, Urul Stones, Jade and Ivory Curios of every Description

CALL and INSPECT

A Delightful Preparation for the HAIR

It is greaseless and keeps the hair in any desired position

Obtainable from

A.S. Watson & Co.
(The Shanghai Pharmacy Ltd.)
16 NANKING ROAD

DRESKO

Health Education Makes Big Strides In The Orient

(Continued from Page 1)

Straits Settlements and India, they are being introduced by foreign governments.

An outstanding example of public health work inaugurated from within is Siam which is independent of foreign control. But whether it is being started from within or from without, there is no country which I have visited where public health work is entirely absent.

This is a most encouraging fact. Curative medicine can never be expected to solve the health problem in any Oriental country. Curative medicine is not meant to deal with the great epidemics which recur at such frequent intervals in Asia. This new science of preventive medicine which is just coming to its own in Western countries must be brought to bear upon existing conditions before they can be improved.

After our party left Hongkong we spent two days each at Haiphong and Saigon in French Indo China. At Singapore on our way to Bangkok we arrived in the evening and left early the next morning. There was not enough cash money in the whole crowd to pay our hotel bills. The banks were closed and the hotel would not advance cash against a letter of credit. Sir Claude Hill called the Siamese Consul by telephone and I ventured to ask the Chinese consul to come to our assistance. Both of these gentlemen appeared at the Raffles Hotel with Straits Settlements money and check books plus a disposition to use them. This happened about ten o'clock at night and yet the Chinese consul was able to secure $500 in cash. Our bills were paid.

WELCOME GUESTS

The Siamese Government and the Siamese Red Cross had a special steamer chartered to take us to Bangkok, a four day strip. For the first twenty-four hours no one on board was able to pronounce the name of the steamer because it sounded like a practice word in course for the cure of stammering, "Sud d a dib."

When the Red Cross Party arrived at Bangkok, a large reception committee and some of the delegates from other countries were at the dock to welcome us. We arrived at noon and the conference sessions began at two o'clock in the afternoon. All of the delegates were housed in the Oriental Hotel several miles from the palace grounds where the sessions were to be held.

The Siamese Red Cross had secured automobiles so that every two delegates had a car to themselves for the duration of the conference. The conference opened with the reading of a message of welcome from the King of Siam. The meeting hall was formerely a large ballroom in one of the palaces. Sir Claude Hill, Director General of the League of Red Cross Societies was elected Chairman of the conference and presided throughout in a very able manner.

FIRST IN ORIENT

This was the first conference of Red Cross Societies in the Orient. The purpose in calling such a conference was to consider whether the program adopted by the League at a meeting of representatives from various national societies in March of 1922 was applicable to conditions in the Orient. The Chairman considered it a matter of great fortune that at this first conference there should be representatives present from every large country in the Orient.

There were meetings every morning and afternoon. All of the proposals brought to the conference were first gone over by special committees which brought in recommendations for the final action of the conference as a whole. By the third day it became apparent that in general the attitude of the conference would express itself in an endorsement of the suggested "peace time program."

In substance this peace time program centers around popular health instruction. It is to express itself along three distinct lines of work, public health nursing, development of the Junior Red Cross and direct popular health instruction. In those countries where one of these several lines of work is already being undertaken by other organisations, the resolution of the conference call upon the Red Cross Society to emphasise the other features of the program. This has a special bearing to conditions in China where health education is now being promoted by the Council on Health Education. But there remains a very large field for the Chinese Red Cross Society in promoting public health nursing and Junior Red Cross work.

QUEEN'S BANQUET

The Queen's banquet ending at two o'clock in the morning after the last day's sessions marked the close of the conference. At five the same morning the delegates were called to catch a ferry steamer to take them to the other side of the river where a special train was waiting to take them as far as Penang. Here the delegates separated, some continuing to Singapore, while Sir Claude Hill, Mr. Lyman Bryson, Mr. Raymond Schlemmer and myself took a steamer to Rangoon, Burma.

Our program in Rangoon was set up by the Secretary to the Government, Mr. Jones, who incidentally is the author of one of the most fascinating war books I have ever read, "The Road to Endor." At the time I met him I did not know that by means of a prison made ouija board he hoodwinked his Turkish guardians and escaped from prison. The program at Rangoon consisted entirely of conferences and interviews with leaders of the Burma Branch of the Indian Red Cross and government officials.

From Rangoon the party went to Calcutta. We sailed just a few days after a very bad storm and half way across the Indian Ocean the ship's officers sighted a disabled sailing vessel which had been drifting about for five days with food and water gone. The fifteen men on board were frantic when it appeared to them that our steamer would not alter her course or slow down. Through our glasses we could see them lined up at the rail waving whatever little clothing they had. The masts had been snapped off and the rudder was gone. The captain took them on board and the ship was left to its fate.

And then India. But this must be left to be told another time.

SAILORS BRING CLAIM AGAINST STEAMER "IDA"

Claim for G.$2,090 was made by seven American seamen against the owners of the steamer Ida in an Admiralty action heard in the Mixed Court yesterday by Assessor Allman and Magistrate Yui. The vessel is owned by the California Steamship Company and flies the flag of Panama. The Admiral Oriental Line are the local agents.

The plaintiffs in the case allege that they were wrongfully dismissed and that no arrangements were made to care for their expenses here or for their return to America or to Honolulu, where they were engaged. Major C. P. Holcomb appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. S. Haskell appeared for the Admiral Line.

Evidence was adduced by the prosecution to show that the men had never been taken before any American authorities. The captain of this ship, Captain F. Pennrich, testified that the men were given to understand before leaving Honolulu that the voyage ended in Shanghai.

The ship was ordered to put up bond of G.$2,500 and further argument will be heard on the 21st.

Dancer At Del Monte Big Hit

Vera Keltzow, the latest 'find' to dance before the Shanghai public, continues to make a big hit at the Del Monte nightly. Miss Keltzow is unquestionably one of the best dancers that has ever appeared in Shanghai, being particularly good in 'The Dying Swan,' and 'The Living-phinx.'

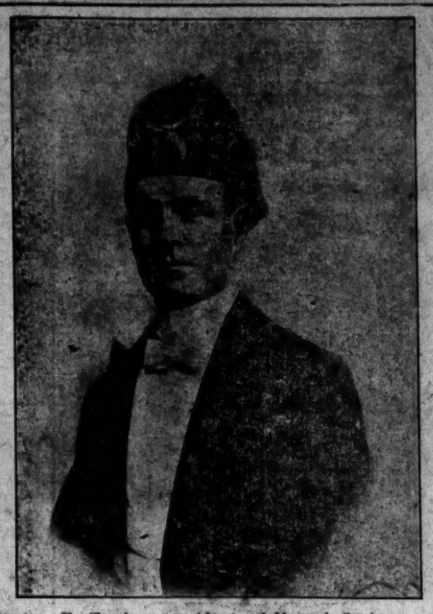
The wrestling tournament at the Del Monte tonight is in addition to Miss Keltzow's dancing. She will also dance tomorrow night. No admission or cover charges will be made tomorrow night.

NOTED PREACHER HERE

Dr. John Campbell, for 25 years pastor of the Church of the Mediator, New York City, who is here on a trip around the world, will be the preacher on Sunday at All Saints' Church on Rue Lafayette. Dr. Campbell is on a year's leave of absence from his congregation, who honored him on his 25th anniversary by the year's holiday and a substantial purse. Dr. Campbell is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Walters, former members of his congregation.

JOHN HAIG'S
GLENLEVEN WHISKY
THE OLDEST DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD
CANDLE PRICE LTD

Nomad President



Mr. George E. Fowler, president of Nomad Oasis.

R.A.S. Requests Council's Help

The Municipal Council has received a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, stating that the Society has been offered the loan of a valuable collection of Chinese porcelain for exhibition purposes, but is debarred from taking advantage of the offer by reason of the lack of the necessary fixtures. Bearing in mind the advantage to the public in having a collection of this sort on view free of charge, the Honorary Secretary inquires whether the Council could assist. He suggests that the Public Works Department might possibly have some old shelving or cupboards which could be converted into glass fronted show cases at a small cost, or that the Council could see its way to bearing the cost of the manufacture of the necessary cases.

The Commissioner of Public Works has reported that the Council has no old fittings that would be suitable for the proposed exhibition, and members are of opinion that the Council would not be justified in bearing the cost of the necessary cases and draft reply accordingly is approved for despatch.

FINISH INQUEST IN THE CASE OF MURDERED SIKH

The adjourned inquest on the body of Tega Singh, a watchman, who was murdered by armed robbers in East Yuhang Road on Sunday night, was concluded yesterday before Coroner Covey. Inspector J. Dee represented the Police. Supt. Vaughan was also present.

Dr. R. N. McKinstry said he saw the body of deceased soon after 8 p.m. on Sunday at the mortuary. The upper garments were soaked in blood, the hair on the face clotted with blood, and on washing away the blood a lacerated wound was seen on the right cheek, below and in front of the right ear. On probing the wound it was found the angle of the right jaw was fractured. There was much diffusion of blood into the tissues of the neck. Death was due to hemorrhage of a wound in the right common caratoid artery.

A brass handled dagger was put in, the blade covered with blood. The witness thought death could have been caused with such a weapon.

Inspector Dee, of Harbin Road police station, said he was told by 'phone that an Indian had been murdered by robbers. Witness met a Sikh constable whose hands were bleeding. This was near the police station. The man had been attacked by four robbers. The officer later on saw the deceased, who was lying in an alleyway. He was breathing heavily then. A doctor was telephoned for, but the man died before witness returned.

A plan was put in showing where the Indian watchman intercepted the robbers, at the back door of a Chinese residence, and the spot where he was found dying.

Sikh Constable Sarub Singh, of Harbin Road station, said on Sunday, the 11th, he was on duty when an Indian watchman came to him and said there were loafers in an alleyway. Witness asked him if he should load his carbine and the Indian said "No, these are only beggars." One of the loafers passed and they arrested him. The watchman gave him into the custody of the constable, saying he would go and arrest another one. Witness thought the Chinese had a revolver in his hand so he tried to snatch it, but the Chinese threw the weapon to the ground. Witness put his foot on it and found it was a dagger. A struggle followed, and the Chinese managed to get the dagger from the ground and stabbed witness on the chest. The knife went through his clothes and cut him a little. His left hand was badly cut. He cried out that the Chinese was killing him, and the man got out of his grasp just as the watchman arrived on the scene. The latter struggled with the Chinese and was stabbed, but the watchman had hold of the dagger before he fell.

The verdict returned was to the effect that the watchman was killed by a person unknown.

Free State Frees Mary MacSwiney

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 14.—Miss Mary MacSwiney, who was rearrested on Monday in Dublin when the Free State authorities raided the Republican Offices of which she was in charge, has been released. The Republican Offices have been reopened.

WARN LEAVES

Mr. George Warn, formerly jazz cornet player at the Parisien and St. George's, is sailing on Sunday for Tokio where he has been engaged to join the Imperial Hotel's jazz band.

Mr. Warn has made many friends in Shanghai because of his horn-tooting abilities who will be sorry to see him leave Shanghai. He will be an excellent addition to the Imperial jazz band.

The Yellow Jacket
Teas - - Tiffins
17 Nanking Road
is closed
Friday, Saturday and Sunday
and Reopens
Monday, Feb. 19th, 1923

The Fact Is—

You want Variety and Freshness, and you get both when you visit "The Home of Delicacies."

Among the numerous arrivals, we have recently unpacked fresh supplies of the following foodstuffs:

"S & W" Celery en Branche
Fresh Black Caviar
Strasbourg Foie Gras
Strasbourg Pate Foie Gras
Strasbourg Puree au Foie Gras
Kellog's Bran
Kellog's Corn Flakes
Shredded Wheat

Bishop's Candied Figs
Bishop's Candied Oranges
Bishop's Candied Apricots
Bishop's Candied Fig Buds
} unexcelled for dessert

Chocolate Coated Marshmallows
Luscious California Table Figs
Boneless Codfish (finest quality) in 1. and 2-lb. pats
Danish Liver Paste (delicious for sandwiches)
George Dalidet Extra Quality Anchovies in Oil (packed in bottles)
Finest American Bacon (sold in bulk and per slab)
"Purity" American Ham (in slabs of 9 to 10-lbs.)
Swedish Ry-Krisp Health Bread (recommended by physicians)

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The Home of Delicacies
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"U-LYK-IT" Peanut Butter.
A favorite in many homes.

A Good Piano
is not necessarily expensive

We hold stocks of
WORLD-FAMED PIANOS
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A PUBLIC SAVINGS COMPANY
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Board of Directors.

R. FANO — Director of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique; Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine.
J. BEUDIN, — Member of the Committee of the French Chamber of Commerce for China.
General Manager, Assurance Franco-Asiatique.
General Manager. Foncier et Immobiliere de Chine.
H. MADIER, — Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.
President of the French Chamber of Commerce for China.
President of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique.
President of the Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine.
M. SPEELMAN, — French Municipal Councillor. General Manager, Assurance Franco-Asiatique.
General Manager, Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine.

125th MONTHLY DRAWING of $2,000 PREMIUM BONDS

February 15th, 1923

TOTAL AMOUNT of REIMBURSEMENT ..... $ 99,402.00
representing 25% of $397,608.00
being premia for the month of February 1923 on total of Bonds..... 33,134

The Drawing took place at the Head Office of the Society, 7 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs. W. M. FTAPES and many other bondholders, Mr. M. SPEELMAN, General Manager, and Messrs. SETH, MANCELL & McLURE, Auditors.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid at the Head Office or at any branches or agencies of the Society.

Result of Drawing

Reimbursements	Drawn by Bonds Numbered		$
1 of $16,567—	23750 Cumulative Progressive Reimbursement Drawn by Chinese Bondholder at Shanghai	equal to	16,567
16 ,, $2,000—	6024, 7956, 11075, 11296, 12912, 13191, 14486, 15544, 16097, 19940, 20373, 21623, 23364, 25988, 27274, 30529	,,	32,000
16 ,, $ 300—	1243, 1937, 2768, 3897, 4239, 5563, 8019, 11215, 12544, 12590, 12794, 20310, 21734, 26071, 31134, 32882	,,	4,800
16 ,, $ 200—	1882, 4684, 5786, 12109, 15209, 16871, 18803, 19755, 22804, 24842, 26691, 27144, 29699, 30837, 31392, 33031	,,	3,200
16 ,, $ 100—	1244, 3078, 5147, 9075, 11889, 13767, 15801, 15970, 16731, 18049, 21861, 23108, 25617, 25801, 27316, 32016	,,	1,600
1 ,, $	1,134—16890	,,	1,134
1 ,, $	200—23890	,,	200
1 ,, $	100—27718	,,	100
1 ,, $	45— 3285	,,	45
3313 ,, $ 12	Terminating with No. 9		$ 39,756
3382			
	Reimbursements Totalling		$99.402

NEXT MAIL FROM STATES ARRIVING NEXT WEDNESDAY

Mail from the United States and Honolulu is due on the President Lincoln next Wednesday. The liner was due to arrive at Yokohama yesterday.

Two President boats will sail for the United States in the weekend and the Tenyo Maru is due from San Francisco tomorrow. The Wilson will dock at the China Merchants Central Wharf from Hongkong between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon, and is to sail for San Francisco at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mail for Honolulu, California and the Southern States will close at 9 and 8 a.m. tomorrow for ordinary and registered.

The Jackson is due in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow afternoon and will dock at the Standard Oil wharf about 2 o'clock. The vessel will leave at 11.50 Sunday morning, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave sometime that morning. Both registered and ordinary mail for America to be sent on this steamer will close at 9 o'clock tomorrow night.

Following the sailing of the Angers yesterday, the next mail for Europe will go on the Khiva tomorrow and was closed last night. The tender with outgoing passengers and hand baggage for the Khiva will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The next European mail will arrive on the steamer Azay le Rideau on Wednesday, February 21, and that from India is expected the same day on the P. and O. liner Sicilia, which is due to leave Hongkong at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

The President Jefferson sailed from the China Merchants Central Wharf for Hongkong and Manila at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and the Taiyo Maru which arrived Woosung early yesterday, sailed for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu in the evening.

Resolute Tourists To Arrive Here On February 26

The s.s. Resolute of the United American Line, flying the Panama flag, will arrive in Shanghai on February 26 with 454 tourists from all over the United States who are touring the world under the auspices of Raymond and Whitcomb, tour managers.

The tourists, who are now in Japan, will spend only one day in Shanghai, arriving on the morning of the twenty-sixth and leaving the next day for Hongkong, Manila and other ports between here and Suez. While in Shanghai they will be taken on sightseeing and shopping trips in Nantao, Chapei and through the Settlement and French Concession. They will tiffin at the Astor House Hotel and make it their headquarters while in the city. Mr. Rogar L. Moore, manager of the Astor, is looking after their entertainment in Shanghai.

The Resolute flys the Panama flag so that the tourists will not be handicapped by Volsteadism on their round-the-world jaunt. Captain Daniel Malman commands the vessel and the tourists are headed by Mr. Leon L. Collver, cruise director.

RUMOR EXPLODED

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Feb. 14.—Large crowds today gathered at the Military Cemetery at Brooklyn to witness the official reopening of the grave of an obscure seaman which was alleged to contain Russian Crown jewels.

Several attempts were recently made to rob the grave necessitating a guard over the grave day and night for many weeks. The company of soldiers who opened the grave today ascertained that the rumours were baseless. Nothing of value was found.

MUTT & JEFF -:- That's One Way Of Getting A Watch -:- By Bud Fisher

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THIS JOB OF BEING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET CAR COMPANY IS A DOG'S LIFE WHEN YOU'VE GOT MEN LIKE JEFF ON THE FORCE!
JEFF, YOU AIN'T RUNNING THIS CAR ON SCHEDULE. YOU'RE SUPPOSED TO MAKE A TRIP EVERY TEN MINUTES!
BUT, BOSS, I AIN'T GOT A WATCH! I GOTTA GUESS AT THE TIME!
THAT'LL NEVER DO! YOU'LL HAVE TO GET A WATCH AT ONCE!
MISS SCHULTZ SAID SHE'D MEET ME AT THREE BELLS. I'LL SEE HOW MUCH TIME I'VE GOT.
WHAT TH'-? MY WATCH!!!

News Brevities

Mr. L. F. Nantz was ordered to pay the costs yesterday when he was charged before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton with having caused an obstruction in Nanking Road on February 7 with his motor car. Mr. Nantz pleaded guilty.

* * *

The five yachtsmen who are sailing on Saturday for a 16,000 trip to Denmark in a 27-ton yacht will entertain the officers and members of the Shanghai Yacht Club at a reception on board their craft today. Club burgees and letters of introduction will be given the modern vikings by the club.

* * *

Miss Betty Hill, formerly engaged in newspaper work here, is due to return to Shanghai on the President Jackson today.

* * *

The Directors of the "Sin Wen Pao" Company have issued invitations to a dinner on Monday, February 19, at 7 p.m. in the Yih Ping Shan Hotel in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the "Sin Wen Pao."

* * *

One of the interesting details of the exhibit being held in connection with the conference of The China Medical Missionary Association at McTyeire School is the display of milk products of the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk company. Two qualified nurses, Chinese and foreign, are in charge of this booth giving demonstrations regarding infant feeding.

* * *

Applications for invitations to the Washington's Birthday Ball of the American Company, S.V.C., to be held at the New Carlton on February 22, may be made during the China New Year holidays to Mr. J. J. Rogers at the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, 1 Kiukiang Road, or Mr. J. E. Doyle, at the office of The China Press, 41 Canton Road.

* * *

The Farewell Recitals to be given by Miss Kathleen Parlow at the Olympic on Friday evening, 23rd February, and Saturday afternoon, 24th February, will positively be the last given by the famous violinist in China. Miss Parlow sails on February 26 for Manila and from there home. During the China New Year Holidays, booking will be temporarily transferred to the Olympic Theater.

* * *

The Mixed Court will be closed until next Wednesday morning, by reason of the incidence of the New Year Holidays.

* * *

A coolie charged with distributing milk from an unlicensed dairy to patrons in the Settlement was fined $50 at the Mixed Court yesterday. Sanitary Inspector Burton stated that the coolie was equipped with the distributing ticket of a licensed dairy, but secured his milk from an unsanitary establishment in Paoshan.

Sunday's Church Services

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D. D.

* * *

St. Joseph's Church, Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On weekdays, Masses at 6 and 7:30 a.m.

* * *

Holy Trinity Cathedral, First Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 10 a.m. Mattins (ssid) Psalm 119, vv 1-16. Lessons Ecclus ii. Hebrews vi. 10.30 a.m. Choral Eucharist. Merbecke. Hymns 85, 316, 322, 551. Preacher. The Dean. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm 119, vv 17-32. Lessons Gen. xxii, 1-19. 2 Cor iv. Wesley in F. Hymns 19, 263, 134, 27. Preacher Rev. W. Robbins, M. A.

* * *

A meeting is held every Sunday, 6:15—7:15 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall 9, Woosung Road, kndly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6 p.m.

* * *

All Sants Church, 423 Rue Lafayelle, corner of Rue Chapsal. Morning service—9:30 o'clock—Holy Communion and sermon by Reverend John Campbell, Ph. D.

* * *

Community Church:—11 am., Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer (Take Zikawei, No. 9 Tram) Rev. James M. Yard, Preacher, "Why Pray?" Soloist, Mrs. Graham, 5 p.m. Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. Dr. Harold Balme, President of the Shantung University, will speak. Special music. A cordial welcome extended to all who care to attend these services.

* * *

On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, at the Columbia Country Club, the Rev. James M. Yard will preach the fourth of his series of sermons on the "Religious Revolution." The subject will be "Why Parry?"

Big Ship Canal Across Britain Is Being Urged

(China Press Correspondence)

London.—A project beside which "the Panama Canal shrivels to a gutter," according to the enthusiastic description of its sponsors, is now being strongly pressed here by the British Legion, the counterpart of the American Legion, under the leadership of Sir Ian Hamilton. The scheme is nothing less than cutting Great Britain in two at the easiest point with a great ship canal.

The idea itself is as old as Defoe, but it is being brought to the forefront now because of the extent of unemployment and the need of stimulating the shipping industry. The obvious route for such a canal is through the lowlands of Scotland from the Clyde to the Forth, where a plain only twenty-three miles wide separates the two great estuaries. There is already a barge canal along the trace, and the engineering difficulties facing the project are not insuperably great. The question is whether it would be an economic proposition.

Such a canal would double the mobility of the British fleet and an immense saving of time and fuel would be effected in the coastal traffic. These advantages alone would be insufficient to justify the undertaking, which would be very costly, but now a greater incentive is coming into view. This is the German plan lately put forth to canalise the Neckar, the Elbe and the Oder, so to make a big inland waterway from Hamburg to the Black Sea.

If and when this is done, an essential part of the new, safe short-cut from the west to the east would be a seaway through Britain that would save American shipping bound for Central Europe from the trouble and delay of rounding Cape Wrath or Land's End, according to the view of the British promoters of the scheme. A bee-line from New York to Hamburg lies through central Scotland, it is pointed out as a favorable argument. The plan is now under consideration by the government, but the prospect of its adoption seems contingent on the nearer approach to realisation of the German scheme.

Seattle Boosts Its Silk Trade

Through the Port of Seattle during 1922 there passed shipments of manufactured and raw silk estimated at $205,000,000. The immense silk shipments coming to the port can be directly attributed to the placing of the speedy shipping board "President" liners in this service, together with the fact that the American railroads assisted materially in the quick delivery at the New York and New Jersey silk mills silk having been transported from Yokohama via Seattle to New York in 13 days and 8 hours.

The total silk imported through the port of Seattle in 1921 was valued at less than half of the imports in 1922, though reaching a valuation of $113,000,000 were less in quantity, which was due to a higher valuation on the commodity. The total valuation of silk shipments handled by the various lines to Seattle during 1922 estimated from customs figures follow: Admiral Oriental Line, $100,000,000; Osaka Shosen Kaisha $42,000,000; Nippon Yusen Kaisha $35,000,000; Blue Funnel Line $28,000,000.

dog sick? Glover's Dog Medicines will help to make him well. At goodstores

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s. DR LECLERC Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.5, London. THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON GT. BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

Moutrie Pianos

Beautiful in Design, they add Distinction to the Finest Homes.

A Successful Record of Nearly Forty Years in Pianoforte Construction, gives us the lead today.

Call or write for our Graded Payment Plan.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Victor Distributor

1923 SPRING SALE

Price Greatly Reduced.
Some of the things we sell:
SEWING MACHINE and ACCESSORIES
Keyless Padlock
Motorists' Tool Kit (33pec.)
Latest Fashion Magazine
Knife Sharpener
Metal Solder
DURHAM-DUPLEX Safety Razor
Check Protector
BOUDOIR Electric Lamp
ADJUTO-LITE Electric Lamp
DYFOAM, a soap that instantly DYES
Electro-Boil
Special SUN TYPEWRITER
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China Press Sports

BENBOW IS FOX TODAY FOR GRIFFINS

Hounds Start At Long Village, Rubicon Road, At 3:30 O'clock

OTHER EVENTS

Ordinary Run Tomorrow, Consolation Tuesday; None Monday

BY JOHNNY WALKER

Rain has been falling all the week more or less, and at times in the silence of the night has bucketed down, much to the delight of the landed gentry, who now have visions of bountiful crops instead of empty bellies. It is said the country soaked up the liquid like the Young Men do after a hunt, and as on Thursday afternoon the clouds appeared to be breaking up before a stiff North Easter, the chances of the Griffin Hunt today look rosy.

Benbow is to be the Fox and has gone one better, as he always does, of other Foxes, for he sent out neat gilt edged invitations to sundry Vixens to tear offal with him 'ere braving the perils and dangers of the trail.

The Start is to be at Long Village, Rubicon Road, at 3:30 of the clock. It is hoped a large number of Young Men will turn out to take their chances on the untried wild and woolly ones, for this event is for Griffins landed not before August of this Year of our Lord.

Old ponies can go out for qualification purposes, but must be kept behind and not allowed in any way to interfere with the wild and woollies. Indeed, those riding old ponies, following the real Hunt as it were, should start five minutes behind the Griffins.

There will be an ordinary Hunt on Saturday, for which the Foxes will be the Galloping Doctors who will run in the French Country. The Scribe and Young Drakeford have a tophole Hunt up their sleeves, south of Burnham Beeches, which they would like to lay for Tuesday, country 95 percent of it, with good galloping and good jumping. Whether this run will be laid this season or not depends on who wins Saturday's event.

The Consolation Hunt, this season's winners barred, will be run on Tuesday, and as usual should be a hot affair.

There will be no Hunt on Monday, ponies are none too plentiful and nobody desires a cheap win.

THE LADIES SHINE

The Kiangwan Unofficial Handicap was run last Sunday starting at the Drill Ground Jesshouse. Nine Vixens and twenty-six Hounds turned out of a total entry of sixty-one.

The Scribe thought this too sporting an event to miss and racked with pain, hobbling on two sticks, he crawled across rut and furrow to a place of vantage on the Railway Line near a culvert, which riders had to cross. This culvert, as a matter to fact, spans the creek which John made the first jump in his memorable opening of Kiangwan on 6th Feb. 1912, and which laid out fifty percent of the starters. This time he was kinder and laid the culvert, though why he didn't start North of the creek is a bit of a puzzle, for most of the field made a hash in over-running the paper and lost precious moments.

The Vixens were sent off with a rousing cheer and their one minute's grace saw them all over the first jump before the three minute hounds were unleashed.

What happened during the run this Scribe knows not, he could see a cloud of dust for a mile or so parallel to the Railway and then napoo.

With a groan he set off to find the Finish, hobble hobble, groan and sweat over the cruel going but alas, some half mile from the Flags he saw a crowd of Vixens taking the last jump, and knew all his path had been in vain.

JOHNSTONE WINS

It appears John Johnstone on Wiltshire put it across the lot of them and got home a winner. Mrs. Andrews, despite a bad toss and an injured thigh, was the first Vixen in, but the others apparently were all close behind. One Hound and Five Vixens on the Card! That's something to gasp at. The Ladies have a deal to crow about and The Scribe, as ever, is lost in admiration at their gallantry and pluck, for the course was undoubtedly a stiff one. John laid it and he spares neither sex. Bravo, you Shanghai Ladies. There's none to compare with you.

Then full of pain, Scribe chartered a passing wheelbarrow and

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

OH BABY - THIS $100,000 TOBASCO HANDICAP IS DRIVING ALL THE PEOPLE COO-COO - THAT'S ALL YOU HEAR ABOUT NOW - I BETTER QUIT LOAFING AROUND AND PAY MORE ATTENTION TO SPARK-PLUG -
EASY, OLD BOY, IT'S GONNA TAKE A LITTLE TIME TO GET THOSE KINKS OUTTA YOUR HIND LEGS - ONCE MORE AROUND, SPARKY, AND TRY NOT TO LIMP SO MUCH -
TSK TSK
RATTLE, RATTLE
SPARK PLUG
RATTLE
YOW
MY GOSH - NO WONDER HE WAS OFF COLOR - HIS HOOF IS ALL BLACK AND BLUE AND 8 MILES FROM TOWN TOO -
SPARK PLUG
GO ON, SPARKY, MAKE IT SNAPPY
SPARK PLUG
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DeBeck 12-17

S.A.S. Quintette Beats Public School Five 49 To 30 In Fast Game

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

Last night's game between the rival schools in the Foreign League was a thriller, the American School finally winning after a great battle on the Y.M.C.A. floor, the score standing 49 to 30.

Play was close in the early part of the game, but the S.A.S. lads soon broke away, and were leading at half-time, 28 to 12. The Public School put up a great fight in the second half, securing 18 points to 21 by the S.A.S.

In shooting, Hick Shipley and Brockett shared honors with nine goals apiece. The American School played a great passing game, and showed up well as a unit, the individual playing of Levis and Brockett being the outstanding features of the S.P.S. offense.

The summary follows:

American School 49: Shipley lf, Dud Squires rf, Roy Squires, McDaniel c, Hager lg, Smith, McGinnis rg; Public School 30: Levis lf, Brockett rf, Remedios, Lewis c, Jesu lg, Mahon rg.

Goals from floor: Shipley 9, Brockett 9, Roy Squires 6, Dud Squires 6, Levis 4, Smith 2, Jesu, Remedios. Goals from fouls: Roy Squires 3. Referee: Roxburgh. Timekeeper: Squires, Scorer: Grafton.

The Blues, owing to lack of men, forfeited their game to the Bearcats.

Owing to the forfeitures by the Whites, there will be only two more Foreign League matches this reason. The Bearcats are still due for a game with the Stripes, while Neprud's Blues will take on the American School.

Roy Squires, the American School captain and star center leads the League with 37 baskets to his credit, followed by Doc Gray with 74 and Coulcher with 73

LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	Pct.
Blues	17	2	.895
American School	15	4	.789
Bearcats	13	6	.684
Stripes	5	13	.277
Public School	3	15	.167
Whites	2	15	.117

Holiday Football Schedule

TODAY

FIRST LEAGUE—No matches.

SECOND LEAGUE

H.B.M. Navy vs. Club Lusitano, On Police ground. Referee: Mr. R. G. Herbert.

SATURDAY

No first league games.

SECOND LEAGUE

Customs vs. S. F. C. 2nd. On Polo ground. Referee: Mr. F. S. Bridges.

H.B.M. Navy vs. Hanbury School. On Widow's Monument ground. Referee: Mr. R. G. Herbert.

Police 2nd vs. Club Lusitano. On Police ground. Referee: Mr. H. Corte-Real.

S.R.C. 2nd vs. St Xavier's 2nd. On S.R.C. ground. Referee: Mr. R. Wegener.

Rangers vs. Public School 2nd. At Hongkew. Referee: Mr. A. L. Biggs.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19

FIRST LEAGUE—No matches.

SECOND LEAGUE

Public School 2nd vs. Customs. At Hongkew.

H.B.M. Navy vs. Rangers. At Hongkew. Referee: Mr. F. S. Bridges.

St. Xavier's 2nd vs. Club Lusitano. At Hongkew. Referee: Mr. F. Wegener.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

FIRST LEAGUE—No matches.

SECOND LEAGUE

S.F.C. 2nd vs. Hanbury School. On S.F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. H. F. Landers.

S. F. C. vs. CUSTOMS

The following is the S.F.C. team for Saturday's Game on the Club's ground at 3 o'clock: G. C. Large, J. K. Ewing, H. Wallace, A. L. Whittaker, D. W. Keith, W. W. McKenzie, A. V. White, S. Flood, W. C. G. Clifford, E. T. Nash and E. Jacobs.

Reserves: W. Mulvaney and L. C. Smith.

FRENCH SCHOOL TO HOLD BENEFIT FOR RUSSIAN CADETS

A benefit for the Russian cadets at 4 Jessfield Road will be given at the French Municipal School on Avenue Joffre, Saturday afternoon, commencing at 5:30 o'clock. The affair has been organised by Mme. Shendrikoff. Russian students at the school and the cadet orchestra will participate.

PISTOL PRACTICE

Owing to the Chinese New Year, there will be no practice on Friday, February 16, for pistol men of the American Company, S.V.C. Practice will be resumed at the Gordon Road Police Range on Wednesday, February 21, 5:30 p.m. when a full attendance is requested.

A class has been formed of American Company, S.V.C., men to take a reserve officers Correspondence Course, to meet every Monday at 6 p.m. in the S.V.C. Lecture Room. Twelve men have signed up for this class. The meetings are open for a general discussion of the lessons, the written portion is to be made up

CLUB LUSITANO AND HOCKEY CLUB PLAY TOMORROW

There will be a hockey game between the Shanghai Hockey Club and Club Lusitano tomorrow at 3 p.m. on the Cricket Club ground.

The teams will be:

S. H. C. J. P. Jones; H. Rogerson, C. M. Reece; H. J. Faers, L. C. Healey, M. Tegetmeier; A. R. King, F. W. Heal, E. H. Parrott, J. L. Beaumont, C. Morgan.

Club Lusitano, A. Gutierrez, H. Encarnacao, J. Ribeiro, T. B. Tilley, N. Richardson; A. Souza, S. Oliveira, W. S. Harvie; S. Collaco, A. M. Bourne; A. Barton.

RUGGER GAME AT RACE COURSE; BLACKS V. WHITES

There will be a rugby game tomorrow commencing at 3 p.m. The following sides have been chosen.

(Blacks)—O. G. R. Beynon, C. Shaw, Lt. Lees, F. L. Evans, P. O. Bolton, E. E. Swann, A. A. Shearer, S. H. Lewis, J. C. Stewart, W. Rigden, C. Fleury, T. A. T. Begg, G. M. Cameron, Lt. St. Aubyn, A. N. Briggs. Reserves: F. O. Garret and L. S. Harding.

(Whites)—P. W. Mills, E. E. A. Pullen, S. Barker, J. N. Owen, E. A. Simon, G. E. Goolden, A. J. W. Evans, I. Sullivan, J. G. B. Dewar, R. H. Whittall, G. H. Mann, P. H. Baker, F. A. Johnson, J. C. Thomson, L. S. Baker. Reserves: J. Huxley, A. B. Hall and R. M. Howells.

English Football

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 14:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIST DIV.

Chelsea 3, Everton 1.

Tottenham H. 2, Blackburn Rovers 0.

Newcastle U. 2, W. Bromwich A. 0.

SCOTTISH CUP—REPLAY

Hamilton Academicals 0, Dundee 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIV.

Celtic 1, Albion Rovers 1.

Ayr 2, Raith Rovers 0.

Morton 1, Hibernians 0.

SCOTTISH CUP

The draw for the Fourth round of the Scottish Cup to be played on February 24 is as follows:

Celtic v. Raith Rovers.

Third Lanark v. Dundee.

Hibernians v. Aberdeen.

Motherwell v. Boness.

Holiday Attractions

TONIGHT

Astor House—Dancing with specialty dance numbers by Nora and Mura Shipoff, Russian dancers.

Carlton Cafe—Dancing with specialty numbers by the Golden Gate Quartette.

Hotel Parisien—dancing.

Maxim's Cafe—dancing with specialty numbers by Miss Marion White, dancer.

Del Monte Cafe—dancing with Vera Zeltzow and Jean Ville, dancers extraordinary, and wrestling bouts for the benefit of the Russian Refugee fund.

French Club—concert-dance for the benefit of Russian Art School.

Carlton Theater—Mae Murray in "Peacock Alley."

Olympic Theater—A Chinese motion picture, "Retribution."

Isis Theater—"Go And Get It," with Wes Barry, Pat O'Malley and Agnes Ayres.

Apollo Theater—"The Mistress of Shenstone," with Pauline Frederick, and "The Leather Pushers."

Victoria Theater—Nazimova in "A Doll's House."

TOMORROW

Y. M. C. A.—Grand concert by Russian artists.

Lyceum Theater—Monster variety show by the A. D. C.

All theaters and cafes are advertising special attractions over the holidays.

Remedios Defeats Gomes In Great Second Half Of Billiard Tourney Game

Mr. G. M. P. Remedios will play Mr. R. C. K. Johnson in one of the semi-finals for the Shanghai Billiard championship as the result of his victory over Mr. A. Gomes in the second round.

Remedios won by a score of 800 to 586 and gained the victory through a remarkable exhibition at the American Club. In the after dinner session he went to the table 37 times, and scored on 32 of the visits, making an average of 11 and tallying 400 points in an hour and ten minutes.

The session after chow was the big innings as Remedios was but ten points ahead at the halfway mark. He was leading 400 to 390 and left an unfinished break of ten to go home for dinner, returning an hour later to run it clear to a sweet 65. He reached 590 as Gomes hit 437 and was at 656 by the time his opponent reached another hundred—at 532.

The ultimate winner was at 762 when Gomes was at 568 and went out at 800 with a lead of 214 points after a sterling exhibition.

There were several forty breaks in the first 400 while G. M. P. made 65, 28, 22, 25, and 55, in the second half. Gomes ran a pretty 50 after dinner.

POLICE IN FRIENDLY

The Police football eleven will meet the Public School team in a friendly match on the Police ground on Monday afternoon at three o'clock. The Police line-up is as follows:

Cameron, Biggs, Clissold, Crowley, Munson, Robertson, Hotchkiss, Phillips, Wilkinson, Watson (Capt.) and Jarmain.

Municipal Electricity Department Teams Play On Tuesday

A football match between the Generation Department of the Electricity Department and the Rest will be played on the S. M. Police ground on Tuesday beginning at 3 p.m.

Mr. C. S. Taylor will kick off, Mr. W. C. G. Clifford will act as referee, and the linesmen will be Messrs. J. E. Wilson and R. B. Roach.

Teams will be chosen from the following:

Generation Dept. (Whites)—Patrick Palmer, Whitelock, McLeod, Pliace, Brocks, Scrimgeour, McCann, Robson, McKenzie, Clarke (Capt.), Alcorn, Harlow, Anthony and Smith.

The Rest (Colors).—Aiers, Wright, Day, Goolden, Harris, Marshall, Huggert, Bidmead, Biggs, Jacobs, Smith, Cooke, Withers, Emery, Noble and Carson.

SHENKOLAND IS FAVORITE FOR CLASSIC

Heavy Rain Makes Mr. Dallas' Pony Likely For The Champions

GLENFIELD HOT

Morriss Should Win Derby At Kiangwan Race Meeting

And after all this is what the racing fans want to know for the big China New Year Meeting opens at Kiangwan tomorrow if they can figure it out.

Eleven races will be run on the opening day, with the Derby as the fifth race Monday and the Champions as the eighth event on the Tuesday program.

Another line on how the ponies are standing for the Meeting at Kiangwan was obtained at the I. R. C. Lotteries.

It was very evident that the heavy rain of the last few days had made a considerable difference in the chances of quite a number of the probable starters, for several of the figures were entirely changed when compared with those ruling a week ago. The certainty

The certainty of heavy going has vastly improved the chances of Shenkoland, for instance, and this of course was just what was to be expected when his many splendid victories in the mud are remembered.

Mr. Henry Morriss with his big stable is not displaced from

(Continued on Page 8)

"CHIENMEN"

THE FIRST HIGH GRADE CIGARETTE MANUFACTURED IN CHINA

TO THE BEST IMPORTED

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE COVER FOR YOUR CAR—

RAIN OR SHINE—AN XS POLICY

Prospectus from:—

C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE } 44 Kiangse Road.

Agents:—Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

Missionary Doctors Hold First Formal Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

voice call imperatively for our careful consideration.

DEVOLUTION COMING

"The issue of the volume on Survey and still more the conclusions accepted by the National Conference, whether we recognised the fact or not, marked the beginning of a new period in the development of Christianity in China. A wider view of the whole situation has been opened up to us and we may see as never before the outlines of Christian activities in China clear-cut and distinct. Pastoral work it is assumed will now more or less rapidly pass into the hands of the Chinese Church, which through its Councils or Assemblies, (strengthened for some time to come by the presence of missionaries), will at no very distant date take over responsibility for all purely evangelistic work.

"The devolution of responsibility in the matter of medical, philanthropic and educational institutions does not seem so clear. Those responsible for such special activities of the Church will probably view the question from many different standpoints but the final issue cannot be evaded or indefinitely postponed. It has been well said.

"Efficiency demands that we have clear vision of the lines that devolution should follow and that our methods of administration lead us naturally towards the goal at which we aim.

"As members of a profession with an immemorial tradition of service, to be rendered freely to humanity, with a single eye and a pure intention, and as Associates of an organisation far ahead of any other on the Mission field we realise individually and collectively something of the magnitude of our opportunities and responsibilities. For the most part we have been sent here and are maintained by the Christian Church for specific purposes. 'We are builders of the imperishable edifice of the Kingdom of God,' co-workers with all others, who, in whatever department, are engaged in this great enterprise.

"We recognise that new conditions and fresh opportunities may call for corresponding changes in policy and method. Because of our special scientific training, if for no other reason, we shall not lightly dismiss suggestions, whether the changes they involve are small or great, nor shall we turn them down because they are new without careful examination. In just such a broad and liberal spirit we must approach the findings of the most thorough survey yet made in China, or in any other part of the Mission field, and sympathetically consider the Medical program as outlined for us under the heading of 'the future task of the Church.'

WHAT OUR TASK DEMANDS

"Without question the greatest result of the China Survey has been to reveal the wonder and comprehensiveness of the missionary task. The more this is realized the greater will be the disposition on the part of all to remove that which prevents or delays the attainment of the missionary objective. The immediate determining factor for every worker will then be the great need of China. Principles and policies, which may have seemed sound and unquestionable when the work was viewed from imperfect information or from some sectional standpoint, may possibly be found 'quite inadequate when considered with fuller knowledge and wider outlook. They will now have to be refitted on the basis of the needs, not of separate parts, but of those parts regarded as sections of one great whole.

"The day of limited and partial views, so far as we as an Association are concerned, should come to an end with the full consideration of the China Survey. It is no surprise to any of us that the Survey records astonishing developments in our particular field of Service. The few have grown into the many. Fast locked doors have unclosed to the 'Open Sesame' of 'Christianity in operation.' There is now a ready and effectual way into the lives of the people among whom we live.

WHAT SURVEYS REVEAL

"But lest we should be over exalted let it be stated that the Survey also reveals limitations and shortcomings, not a few. Fully trained physicians and registered nurses constitute only about 10 percent of the missionary forces in China. Associated with them in Mission employ is an equal proportion of Chinese physicians. This gives just one foreign and one Chinese missionary physician to every million inhabitants of China. The ideal set by our Association for every mission hospital of 50 beds is two foreign doctors and one foreign nurse. The survey points out that were an attempt to be made by missionary societies throughout China to reach this standard, and also to make provision for filling vacancies due to furlough 780 physicians would be needed instead of some 460, and 390 registered nurses instead of just over 200.

"In other words the foreign medical staff would need to be almost doubled. Taking into consideration the dearth of medical missionaries and the growing claims of other Christian activities the question arises whether our Association will continue to uphold this standard, or not. It is fully apparent that if we continue to base our ideal staff of Christian Medical workers on the above estimate we cannot keep pace with the demand, and at best the supply will be appallingly inadequate. It may be that with the increasing output looked for from our recognised Chinese schools of medicine some other way of meeting the situation will be forthcoming.

UNOCCUPIED AREAS

"We find that 65 percent of our medical forces reside in the seven coast provinces. This may simply be because these places were more accessible and have been occupied much longer by Missionary Societies. Fukien on the one hand leads hospital centers. This province with 19 medical workers per million inhabitants has almost twice as many as are reported by any other province. On the other hand Shensi, Kiangsi, Kweichow and Yunnan report only one Christian medical worker (or one and a fraction) for every million inhabitants.

"The survey has further revealed the fact that out of the 693 foreign residential centers in China there are mission hospitals in only 240, that is to say two-thirds of the centers have no medical missionaries associated with the work. Examining this question of occupation of the field in greater detail we find that Shensi, Kweichow, Kansuh and Yunnan each have mission hospital facilities in two centers only.

"Shensi reports mission hospitals in only 2 of its 32 foreign residential centers—Kiangsi in 5 out of 45, Yunnan in 2 out of 19, Shansi in 8 out of 47, Honan in 12 out of 56.

"These figures make evident to all the need for wider distribution of mission hospitals. Just compare the relatively unoccupied areas of these provinces with the condition of affairs in the province of Fukien where there is one Missionary hospital for every 1,130 square miles. Again if the whole of China could be mapped out and divided among existing hospitals each one of them would serve a district measuring well over 5,000 square miles. In the mountainous district of Yunnan there is one Christian hospital for approximately every 73,000 square miles, in Kansu one for every 62,000, in Shensi one for every 38,000, in Kweichow one for every 33,000 and in Kwangsi one for every 19,000.

"Care however must exercised in the consideration of these figures for hospitals are not evenly distributed over any given province nor as we all know well, are all hospitals equally well staffed or equally well equipped.

LOCATING NEW HOSPITALS

"Inquiries have been made and have elicited the information that plans were officially sanctioned for the erection in the immediate future of 38 new hospitals in as many centers. Two-thirds of these new hospitals were to be located in districts where medical work is relatively well advanced. It is of interest to note that the majority were being planned by British and other European missionary societies.

"It shows that amid the numerous conflicting claims pressing for support consequent on the close of the Great War, there are those who out of their poverty still desire to extend the work of healing in the regions beyond. But what shall we make of the fact that seven provinces *seem* to be overlooked, and that these seven, with the exception of Chekiang are, from many points of view, the most poorly occupied by Christian Medical Missions? These provinces are Shensi, Kiangsi, Kwangsi, Kansu, Kweichow, Yunnan and Chekiang. Outside the Eighteen Provinces, again, is practically a no man's land so far as Medical Mission work is concerned.

"The Survey also brings to light some remarkable facts regarding hospital personnel. On the foreign medical missionary staff men outnumber women by 3 to 1. Five provinces have no foreign women physicians, actively engaged in medical work, and four others report only one in each. In the remaining provinces the proportion of beds reserved for women is fairly consistent. In no province is it lower than 24%, while the average for all China is 40%. Can anything illustrate better the merciful character of practical Christianity than this effort to heal the neglected illnesses of China's women and children? It is surely one of the greatest apologia for Christianity in the whole world.

"Out of the 35 societies reporting for the survey six show no foreign medical worker. The Northern Presbyterian Mission, the Methodist Episcopal Foreign Board, the Church Missionary Society and the London Missionary Society show the largest number of hospitals and hospital beds.

"One of the most conspicuous features of Medical Mission work during the last decade is the increase both in Chinese physicians and in the nursing staff of our hospitals. The increase in the former since 1915 is more than threefold, and notwithstanding this the supply is altogether inadequate to meet even the present needs of Medical Mission work in China.

"The Survey shows that British Societies report a larger proportion of medical workers on their staff than either European or American Societies. As regards hospitals, hospital beds and the number of in-patients treated annually American and British Societies report almost equal responsibilities. British Missions, however, maintain more dispensaries located at centers away from mission hospitals.

"The majority of the mission hospitals in Manchuria, Shensi, Hupeh, Szechuen, Fukien, Kwangsi and Yunnan are under British medical supervision, while the majority in Chihli, Shantung, Anhwei, Honan, Hunan and Kiangsi are cared for by American Societies. In most of the remaining provinces British and American responsibilities are about equal. Other European Missions report their largest number of hospitals in Hupeh, Hunan and Kwangtung. The increase of hospitals since 1889 has been remarkable as is shown by the following table.

	1889	1905	1919
American	32	70	152
British	28	90	140
European	1	4	21

FUTURE PROGRAM

"The question which naturally arises from a study of these and other facts brought to our attention in the China Survey, is, given all this to build upon, how should we now prosecute our work so as to conserve all the gains of the past and secure the best possible results in the future? The past has many important lessons to teach but it must not be allowed to unduly dominate the future, while the significance of the part must be increasingly measured by its relation to the whole. In other words, efforts at securing a balance between the various activities of the Church and at establishing coordination of forces will in all probability be dominant features in coming days.

"This may lead to a change of emphasis in many places and foreign funds will probably be spent where need is seen to be greatest. Such at least would seem to be the attitude of mind of the Chairman of Commission 2, for in his remarks dealing with the future Christian medical programme in China, he writes:—'The earlier function of medical missionary work as an opening wedge for evangelisation has decreased in importance during the past decade. It is true that in remoter and less fully occupied regions pioneering is still necessary, but in general the evangelisation and educational activities of the Church are welcomed and appreciated wherever they may have been established. It would seem desirable, therefore, to formulate some clear-cut program by which the *extension* of medical missions is to be carried on and the *maintenance of what has been established*, justified in its present or in new forms. If we regard the fundamental objective of medical missionary work to be the practical expression of Christ-like love and service, the training of the Christian community towards a sense of social responsibility, and providing for them and non-Christian people a demonstration of Christian ideals in dynamic form, there is still the need of finding the best way in which to relate this service to other activities of the Church, with due respect to the resources available.'

"This is the finding of the commission dealing with the facts placed at its disposal through the Survey. Inasmuch as it met with no opposition whatever at the great National Conference in May last, it may be taken by us as a kind of challenge. An answer will be expected from the China Medical Missionary Association. What ... is to be?

PURPOSE OF WORK

"We have no wish to enter upon any argument respecting the opening clauses of the Chairman's statement, rather we rejoice that during past decades an effectual door has been opened, directly through the work of hospitals and dispensaries. We wish nevertheless once more to state our conviction that 'Medical Missions should be regarded not merely as a temporary expedient for opening the way for, and extending the influence of the Gospel, but as an integral, coordinate and permanent part of the Missionary work of the Christian Church.' We believe that the Master in His works of healing always aimed at spiritual as well as physical ends, and we associate ourselves with efforts of every kind that make for stability and progress in the Christian propaganda. On the human side, we believe that such stability and progress will depend in great measure on soundness of missionary principles and policies. By principles we mean those basic things on which the whole fabric of missionary work stands, while policy is concerned with the manner of administration.

"A glance at the Survey maps makes it evident that there is need to sound an advance in all departments of service. The still unfinished task in China proper is overwhelming in magnitude and crys for concerted action. And beyond the frontiers there are vast tracts still untouched by the influence of medical missions.

PIONEERS NEEDED

"Would it be desirable to elaborate the plans suggested at our last Conference and redirect attention to the value of a mobile force of medical missionaries, both Chinese and foreign for the presentation of practical Christianity in these 'regions beyond?' Or should we 'mark time' as it were, waiting, perhaps for many years, until railroads have opened up the country and made travelling more easy? We are inclined to think that now as in the past the heroic task would meet with a hearty response from those whom the Lord would choose and call. 'Expect great things of God and attempt great things for God' and according to your faith will it be done unto you.

"With regard to the ultimate adequacy of Chinese Christian resources, both of men and of money, to carry on the work of healing, this we think will depend in no small measure on the soundness of their conception of ordinary missionary principles. To found medical missions, with all their activities on a self-supporting basis would be to escape a thousand snares.

SELF-SUPPORT

"To bring the present dependent work into harmony with this healthy principle would be to en-

(Continued on Page 8)

Pilgrimage Potentate

HUGH McKEVITT
Potentate for Pilgrimage

WHAT WILL YOU BE DOING
ONE YEAR FROM TO-DAY?

Three hundred and sixty-five days from now—what? Will you still be struggling along in the same old job at the same old salary—worried about the future—never quite able to make both ends meet—standing still while other men go ahead? One year from to-day, will you still be putting off your start toward success—thrilled with ambition one moment and then cold the next—delaying, waiting, fiddling away the precious hours that will never come again?

Don't do it, man—don't do it! There is no greater tragedy in the world than that of a man who stays in the rut all his life, when with just a little effort he could bring large success within his grasp.

Make up your mind to-day that you are going to train yourself for promotion and advancement. Start to build your future to-day and let the I.C.S. help you. Clip and mail the Coupon to us—NOW—and we will send you, without cost or obligation, the full story of what the I.C.S. *can do* for you. "Where will I be this time next year?" We will answer this question for you.

CLIP AND MAIL

China Agency, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
Office: No. 15-23 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China

Please send me full particulars regarding the Course marked X, without any obligation whatever.

O Business Management	O Civil Service	O Metallurgy
O Traffic Management	O Railway Mail Clerk	O Radio
O Accountancy (including C. P. A.)	O Common School Subjects	O Airplane Engine
O Nicholson Cost Accounting	O High School Subjects	O Architect
O Bookkeeping	O Cartooning	O Blue Print Reading
O Private Secretary	O Electrical Engineering	O Contractor and Builder
O Salesmanship	O Electric Lighting	O Architectural Draftsman
O Advertising	O Mechanical Engineer	O Concrete Builder
O Better Letters	O Mechanical Draftsman	O Plumbing and Heating
O Stenography and Typing	O Machine Shop Practice	O Chemistry
O Business English	O Railroad Positions	O Pharmacy
	O Civil Engineer	O Automobile Work
	O Surveying and Mapping	

Name.....*Occupation*.....

Address.....

Call West 189 Ford Hire Service

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Authorised Representatives
Patstone & Patstone, Ltd.
10 Kiukiang Road
Tel. C. [illegible]

JOHN HAIG'S GLENLEVEN WHISKY
AGENTS GANDE PRICE LTD
THE OLDEST DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD.

FOR THAT DINNER PARTY

It makes a difference, if champagne is served does it not?

YOU CAN AFFORD IT

To enable everybody to have our champagne HENRI D'ORLEANS EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE, vintage 1911 on his table, we sell it temporarily at

MEX. $22

per case of 12 quarts or 24 pints

S. HEIMANN & Co.

Sole Distributors

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No! It is NOT too late to install an

ARCOLA

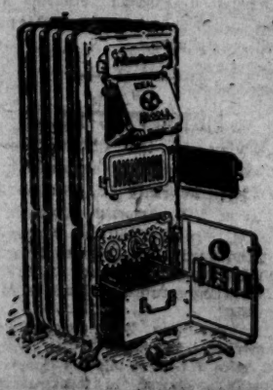
In the first place, Arcola service is good for many years; then, it can be taken away and reinstalled quickly whenever you move; and lastly, in this climate heat is usually necessary for comfort during the Spring months.

Estimate on material gladly furnished

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Yuen Ming Yuen Road SHANGHAI Telephone. Central 778

H25



The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

NEW YEAR MEETING, 1923.

17th, 19th, 20th & 24th Feb., 1923.

(Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Saturday)

First Saddling Bell for the first three days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and for the 4th day at 1.00 p.m. Sharp.

MEMBERS' GUEST TICKETS:—A Limited Number of Tickets of Admission to the Members' Enclosure can be obtained from the Secretary on the nomination of any Member. at a cost of $12.00 each for the 4 days. Applications for Members' Guest Tickets must be accompanied by *CASH*.

ADMISSION TICKETS TO PUBLIC STAND: for the four days to the unreserved part of the Compound only may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road, at $3.00 each and for single day at $1.00 each.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 17th, 19th, and 20th February, at 10.25 a.m., 10.50 a.m. 11.50 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. 24th February, at 11.50 a.m., 12.20 p.m. and 1.15 p.m.

SPECIAL CAR SERVICES:—Motor Cars will leave the Central Garage Co., No. 9, Hongkong Road. every minute from 11.00 a.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

56085 F 20

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN

Specialist in venereal, urinary. skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 9-12½ and 4-6½. Ladies only 3-4 or by appointment. 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092. Residence 7 Peking Road, Tel. C. 1801.

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. S. Co's Steamer Chang On, Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 20th February, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). (Cabins fitted with steam heater). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company No. 1B Hankow Road. Telephones Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.

56315 F 20

Just Arrived

Michilin Oversize cords: 895 x 150 for Rolls Royce and other large cars. Price Tls. 71.50.

Apply Auto Palace.

Tel. W. 364. 362 Avenue Joffre.

56080

STOCKTAKING SALE

At enormously reduced prices, by *China Trade Emporium*, corner of Nanking and Thibet Rds. and its branch Y1920 N. Szechuen Road, near Wuchang Road.

WARDROBE TRUNKS

Steamer and cabin trunks made of fibre, leather and sheet iron, fitted with spring locks and steel ball bearing casters and guaranteed indestructible, also 1st class leather suit cases, handbags, etc. fitted with best American locks.

54110

DR. JAMES YUKING

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles,

73 Nanking Road

Between Honan & Kantung Rds

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatmen without operation or pain. (Lates European methods of treatment.) Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment. Tel. C. 2124.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

54801

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.

French University

SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.

—:o:—

Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6 or by appointment.

Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)

55641

Eddie Cafe

High Class Restaurant and Grill

With Imported Fish, Fruit and Vegetables

also Chop Suey served

Dinner Dance Every Evening to good Music

Broadway and Minghong Road Corner

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ERNEST R. ENGLEY, *Manager.*

Yangtse River Commission
Technical Committee
Survey Department
Room 616, Dollar Building,
3 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

NOTIFICATION

Sealed tenders plainly marked "Tenders For The Construction Of Steel Steam Launches No. 1 and No. 2" will be received at this office until 11:00 a.m., March 15, and then publicly opened, for furnishing all labor and materials and constructing complete, ready for use, two steel steam launches. All work is to be done in the manner and under the conditions set forth in the specifications, copies of which with other information may be obtained at the above named office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any defect therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Commission.

Shanghai, February 10th, 1923.

G. G. STROEBE,
Chief Survey Engineer.

56225

Removal Notice

MAY SUN & CO. beg to announce that on and after January 23rd, their Head Office will remove from M585 Foochow Road to 500-501 Honan Road and their Printing Department will remove to M 13 Foochow Road.

55806

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th February. on account of Chinese New Year Holidays.

56227 F 20

"Allenburys" Rusks

Appetising, easily digested and highly nutritious; the infant's first solid food. Provide a change of diet and a masticatory at the teething period.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI

Mrs. Charlotte Helfenstein

gives music lessons

Address: 7 Peking Road

Telephone C. 1801.

55874

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

German University

Specialist in female diseases confinements, surgical, internal uninary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 134, 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building above Asia Banking Corporation.

55580

To Let in Modern Fire-Proof Building

6,145 square feet available ground floor new Navy Y.M.C.A. building, corner Hongkong and Szechuen Roads, suitable for banks, display rooms, shops, offices, etc. For particulars apply W. W. Lookwood, Y.M. C.A., 120 Szechuen Road.

56160 M 9

Mme. M. GERSHGORN. Massage given under doctors' orders only. Hightest medical references. Patients attended at own homes or at Whiteawey and Laidlaw's Building, Szechuen Road, fourth floor, Room 8, between the hours 12-1 and 5-7 p.m. 44 Route Doumer. Tel. W 2873.

53050

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

Classified Advertisements

3 Cents a Word
Minimum Charge
90 Cents

USED CARS

FOR SALE one limousine one touring car, good make, excellent condition, owner going home. Apply to Box 803, THE CHINA PRESS.

56295 F 24

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE: Chevrolet Sedan, in first class condition. Phone for demonstration North 133, or call 118 Dixwell Road.

56311 F 16

FOR SALE, a Fiat roadster that has only been run 1,100 and is as good as new. Car has always been owner driven and does 22 M. P. G. Terms arranged. Apply to Box 796, THE CHINA PRESS.

56279 F 16

OVERLAND model 90 sedan in excellent running order with all new Michelin tyre and nicely painted in blue for sale at a sacrifice for cash. Apply to Box 797, THE CHINA PRESS.

56279 F 16

FOR SALE. Seven seater limousine in perfect running order in use only about twelve months, owner going home. Original cost Tls. 4,800 —European chassis. Reply to Box 790, THE CHINA PRESS.

56266 F 16

FOR SALE, two seater "Sports Model" in perfect running order used less than six months owner driven. Reply to Box 791, THE CHINA PRESS.

56266 F 16

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENO-TYPIST, experienced, seeks position. Apply to Box 815, THE CHINA PRESS.

56317 F 25

AN expert in candling and sorting eggs for export business is open for engagement. Please address Box 678, THE CHINA PRESS.

56005 F 24

ARCHITECT: Many years experience in China, seeks position. Terms moderate. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 794, THE CHINA PRESS.

56276

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

POSITION of teaching, translation, or a corresponding secretary wanted by a Chinese, age 35, with very good knowledge of English and Chinese, 12 years' experience of teaching and translation, has been abroad, speaks mandarin and Shanghai dialect. Salary expected $150 a month. Local position preferred. Reply to Box 807, THE CHINA PRESS.

56306 F 21

PUBLIC stenographer. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Special monthly rates. 20, Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 55967

ENERGETIC clean cut American 27, experienced salesman, good organizer, six years China experience, desires change, nothing but A. 1. proposition considered. Apply to Box 705, THE CHINA PRESS. 56065 F 20

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE residence on Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 802, THE CHINA PRESS.

56295 F 24

FOR SALE or for rent modern large residence in Western district. Apply to Box 801, THE CHINA PRESS. 56295 F 24

NOTICE

Messrs. Ch. Goldrei Foucard & Son beg to notify that they have removed their offices to The Brunner Mond Building, 41 Szechuen Rd. (Third Floor)

56300 F. 20

THE
BRITISH FLOWER SHOP
is noted for
PERFECT FLOWERS
and
Artistic Floral Baskets
Telephone C. 4777

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Six roomed furnished detached house in French Concession for six months from April 10th, or might arrange married couple or two bachelors to share with owner. Tennis. Garage. Apply to Box 804, THE CHINA PRESS.

56298 F 21

TO LET, detached house, unfurnished, 2 Route Vallon, opposite French Club, 5 rooms facing South. Rent Tls. 75. Garage if required. Vacant March 1st. Apply by letter or at premises between 2 and 3.

56310 F 16

HOUSE for rent, 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, servants room, furniture must be taken over. Apply from 5 to 7 p.m. No. 11, Dent Road.

56286 F 23

FOR RENT. For two to three months from March first, newly furnished, modern house near Columbia Country Club. Trained servants. Garage. Tls. 165. Phone West 2918 for appointment.

56281 F 16

TO LET: From end of March, furnished house, newly built, 8 rooms, 3 bathrooms, large garden, garage, ideal summer place. Address Box No. 774, THE CHINA PRESS.

56233 F 16

TO BE LET, furnished semi-detached residence in French Concession from end of March for about six months, including tennis court and garage for two cars. Reply to Box 789, THE CHINA PRESS. 56266 F 16

TO LET, detached residence, five rooms two attic rooms, garage, all modern conveniences, reasonable rental, immediate occupation. Tel. W. 624. 56270 F 22

BEAUTIFULLY furnished house, six (6) rooms. Complete in every respect all sanitary installations, ready for occupation, furniture and fittings to be taken over. Apply 638, Rue de l'Observatoire.

56234 F 16

FOR RENT, six room house, two bathrooms exclusive of kitchen and servants' quarters, private yard, location 66 Scott Road near Hongkew Park. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over at moderate price. Rent Tls. 70.00. Telephone N. 157.

56254 F 16

TO LET, French Concession, four-roomed house, two bathrooms, garage, small yard, no furniture, no fittings. Rent 80 Taels. Apply to Box 776, THE CHINA PRESS.

56237 F 21

FOR RENT: Six room house two bathrooms, with modern sanitation and garage, opposite Columbia Country Club. Furniture must be taken over. 12, Route Grouchy.

56137 F 21

FIVE roomed semi-foreign house, East Paoshing Road. Immediate occupation. Rent Tls. 40.00. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, No. 123 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.

56201 F 21

No. 9 Kiangwan Road, near Hongkew Park. Four Large Rooms, attic, servants' quarters and garden, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply to Brandt and Rodgers, No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.

56165 F 20

No. 6 Boundary Terrace, 5 Roomed House with bathroom, servants' quarters and garden etc., Apply to Brandt and Rodgers, No. 123 Szechuen Road, Telephone C. 1119.

56165 F 20

FURNISHED house for rent. American couple have large modern furnished house in Western district which they would be willing to share with two bachelors or couple. Sanitary baths, telephone, motor car. Apply to Box 749, THE CHINA PRESS. 56171 F 16

SIX roomed house to let in French town, complete sanitary conveniences, garage, near tram. Immediate occupation. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat.

T. F. 112

SUMMER RESORTS

VALLEY HOTEL: Kuling American owned Private Hotel opening on June 1st, for the Season. Located within 2 minutes walk of the Russian swimming pool and tennis courts. All double rooms with baths attached. Ideal place for rest and quietness. Terms moderate. Those wishing to engage rooms for the season should apply early to Box No. 560, THE CHINA PRESS. 56271

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED

WANTED AT KULING, a furnished house with four or five bedrooms for the Summer season. Apply to Box 749, THE CHINA PRESS.

56159 F 16

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.

8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Board—Residence
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens

Under American Supervision To let, with full board, one large room, with bathroom and verandah, facing Gardens. Tel. North 482,

BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road

Now vacant: One large room with bath.

55625

TO LET, furnished rooms with kitchen. Apply 264, Avenue Joffre inside No. 1. 9-12, 1-5.

56333 F 22

TO LET, well furnished room with private bathroom. Apply 3, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Garden. 56318 F 20

TO LET, comfortable single room with all modern convenience in French family, near French Park. Garage. Phone W. 3125. 127, Route Vallon. First class cooking.

56334 F 16

TO LET, two large rooms, with or without board, bathroom attached, with geyser. The Price is $160 per month with board, and without board $60. Please apply 3, Kungping Road, off Broadway East.

56261 F 22

TO LET, in private family, one large, bright, comfortable, fully furnished front room, with board, private bathroom attached, suitable for two bachelors, near tram. Apply to Box 788, THE CHINA PRESS. 56254 F 16

TO LET, one large room, bathroom attached. Apply 51, Range Road. 56216 F 20

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 124

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. Russell, manageress.

56039

FURNISHED rooms, bathroom attached, $80 to 150 single, 150 to 200 double, 34, Haskell Road. Phone North 255. 56049 F 23

FOR RENT, premises 10 rooms, with bath and large parlour, and dining room, moderate rent. Apply to 115, Avenue Edward VII.

T. F. 109

TO LET, well furnished large and small rooms, with best food, garden, telephone, geysers. Apply 17, East Seward Road. 56290 F 16

SMALL bedroom to let, bathroom attached, full board and attendance. Moderate terms. Apply 304, Avenue Joffre. 56296 F 20

LARGE room to let, with bath. With board or without. 3, Astor Terrace. 56299 F 20

TO LET: Large bedroom with verandah facing South. Bathroom attached, also one small bedroom. Tennis court and garage. Use of telephone. Terms most reasonable. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs or telephone W. 3073.

56268 M 2

CENTRAL: To let, single, well-furnished room, quiet, with good homecooking. Apply to Box 789, THE CHINA PRESS.

56288 F 24

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG English bachelor requires bed-sitting room, near contral preferred. Either full board, or breakfast only. Apply to Box 812, THE CHINA PRESS.

56325 F 16

WANTED, well-furnished large room in Central district, with bath, phone, breakfast only required. Apply stating terms to Box 814, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FOR RENT: Beautifully furnished apartment, near Astor House, suitable for two bachelors or couple without children. Long lease if desired. Reply to Box 811, THE CHINA PRESS.

56323 F 21

WANTED: An apartment, unfurnished, in a good European home for a young girl. Reply to Box 805, THE CHINA PRESS.

56301 F 16

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, two medium size unfurnished rooms with bathroom, storeroom and verandah attached, in Eastern district. Rent moderate. For bachelors or married couples. For further particulars, apply to 34, East Yuhang Road.

56316 F 21

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED guards in exchange for free passage to U. S. better class men, no Russians, stout Americans ex navy or army men ships officers, engineers preferred. Apply Hotel Paris Buffet, 6-7 p.m.

56314 F 16

TRAINED nurse will give her services in exchange for passage to England or America. Please address Box No. 785, THE CHINA PRESS.

56259

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, nice furnished flat, first floor of two rooms with verandah, separate bathroom, with geyser, kitchen and store room. Also a single room. Apply 16, Medhurst Road, corner of Bubbling Well.

56294 F 20

FURNISHED flat to let, two rooms kitchen and bathroom. Rent $60.00 per month. 39, Magnolia Terrace, North Szechuen Road Extension.

56305 F 20

FURNISHED flat upstairs 2 rooms, kitchen, bath. Private British home. Immediate occupation. 3A Wongkashaw Gardens. Tel. W. 2779.

56282 F 21

UNFURNISHED flat (Third) to let. Two large rooms, verandah, bathroom with enamelled tub, well-lighted kitchen. Immediate occupation. Apply 22, Chaoufoong Road.

56272 F 21

BEAUTIFUL new seven room apartment in a strictly modern fireproof building. Steam heat, all modern conveniences. Large garden for children. Rents reasonable. For information apply to Box 767, THE CHINA PRESS.

56212 F 16

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS, five rooms, 3,500 square feet, light, and airy, corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Rent very low. Apply telephone C. 6740. 56250 F 16

TO LET, five office rooms about 2,000 square feet, with lighting and heating in the building at the corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, phone C. 4522.

T. F. 97

OFFICES: Ground floor, Ezra Road, low rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 616, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F. 116

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII.

T. F. 9

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Curnine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road.

T. F. 52

FEVERISH FABLES

WOT KINDA MEAT D'YE WANT ME TO BRING HOME FER SUPPER MAW?
USE YOUR OWN JUDGMENT WILLIAM
BARNEY GOOGLE
THANX TO YUBAN McNALLY
11-1
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GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, for immediate occupation godown, Broadway and Chaoufoong Roads, 2 floors, 9,000 square feet. Very desirable. For particulars apply to Singer Sewing Machine Company, 64 Peking Road.

T. F. 107

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED a partner, Chinese, with capital Tls. 4,000 for a very solid, profitable and new business for Shanghai. Reply to Box 787, THE CHINA PRESS. 56263 F 22

PROFESSIONAL

MARGUERITE GORDES. Qualified midwife and confinement nurse (10 years local practice). No. 4 Hou Fok Terrace (off North Szechuen Road). Telephone N. 169 or N. 1376. T. F. 110

SITUATIONS VACANT

REMINGTON Typewriter School No. 3 Kiukiang Road. Completely equipped. Latest model Remington Typewriters. Typewriting, Shorthand, Book-keeping and Commercial subjects. Morning, afternoon and evening classes. For terms and particulars apply at the School. T. F. 3

WANTED compradore for engineering company with Tls. 5,000 cash money security. Large business. Conditions profitable. Apply to Box 786, THE CHINA PRESS 56263 F 22

WANTED, smart office boy used to telephoning. Reply in own handwriting stating office experience and salary required to Box No. 795, c-o THE CHINA PRESS.

56277 F 16

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED, at Pootung below Cosmopolitan Dock, storage accommodation for hazardous goods. Address Box No. 813, THE CHINA PRESS. 56330 F 21

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road, Telephone N. 295.

T. F. 2

BENTLEY'S complete phrase code, desk size, leather binding, new, $8.00 Mex. each C. P. O. Box 1099.

56320 F 21

FOR SALE: Anking Cross stitch in color; quaint Chinese designs in blue and white from Ichang, and Swatow work of exceptional quality of material and workmanship. All mission work at reasonable prices. Large and choice selection of tea sets, luncheon sets, table runners, tray cloths. Tuesday and Friday mornings at 114 Dixwell Road. For special appointment phone North 1863.

55913

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road.

T. F. 70

FOR SALE, Moutrie Piano in good condition. Apply to Box 809, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: Governess Cart two ponies and saddles. Apply to Box 808, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: 3 lots shares of 50-40-35 at $100 each, a first class Corporation not less than 30 to 35% divident, only honest offer. Apply to Box 798, THE CHINA PRESS. 56287 F 16

FOR SALE ¼ plate Thornton-Pickard Reflex Camera with F4.5 Cooke lens, twelve single metal plate slides and film pack adapter. Perfect condition. Apply to Box 792, THE CHINA PRESS.

56274 F 16

FOR SALE ¼ plate Ernemann Folding Reflex Camera with Zeiss Tessar F4,5 lens, 6 double dark slides, automatic changing box for 12 plates, film pack adapter. Excellent condition. Apply to Box 793, THE CHINA PRESS.

56274 F 16

FOR SALE: Complete Multigraph equipment, good as new, also one Edison-Dick Mimeograph with Mimeoscope. Apply to Carl Crow, Inc., 6B Kiangse Road.

T. F. 120

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty wo rds. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

Name _____ *Classification* _____

Street _____ *Number of Insertions* _____

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THREE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION. *Minimum Charge Twenty Words*

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31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 word s: "Apply to Box ..... The China Press. All arbitrary signs, such as $—£—%—" (feet)—' (inches) etc., are charged as one word. Please write very distinctly.

Missionary Doctors Hold First Formal Conference

(Continued from Page 6)

sure for it a vitality it could otherwise never know. While we have learned by trying experience that the way of self-support is not an easy one we still believe it is the only way of permanent progress and steady development. This principle has already been adopted in quite a number of hospitals in various parts of the country. We should like to see it attempted on a broader scale among the old established hospitals in the maritime provinces and in the larger cities of the interior. Such self-support, if brought about, would silence the criticism of not a few missionary statesmen in the homelands, as to the cost of medical missions, and it would be our best answer to the question raised by the writer of Commission 2.

"Not a few are asking at this point where the Chinese Church really stands in regard to medical mission work. Doubtless most of the leaders and especially the medical workers among them are heartily in sympathy with any forward policy in this direction. But if the inital impetus to philanthropic work is to come from the Chinese Church and not from without, the great majority of the rank and file of the members must be with the leaders and not lagging far behind. These need to be helped to realise the immense privilege they might have of passing on to others less favored the blessings they themselves have enjoyed. If they were to use for the support of medical missions in China one quarter of what they formerly spent annually on idol worship, where would the difficulty be? Only in some such way can medical work become indigenous in the Church.

And again not a few outside the Christian community, seeing such a convincing proof of Christian love and service of others, would surely be moved to say as of old 'See how these Christians love one another' and not only one another, but outsiders too, and to some extent would go and do likewise. For after all philanthropic work such as this has a claim not only on Christian but on non-Christian also.

"There seems to be a desire on the part of not a few to find some hard and fast formula to express the relative ideal proportions between medical, educational and evangelistic work. Any such formula we think might become a positive danger instead of a help. At any rate it is not the work of this Conference to impose standards or relative values. What perhaps is needed is that a special Committee acting under the Hospital Administration Council should go carefully into the matter and report at our next Conference. Meantime the crux of the matter is at the mission centers themselves. It is there that the available forces and resources need to be so arranged on a broad basis as to bring about a just balance and such as would result in the surest all-round progress."

Princess Der Ling Says Americans Best Husbands

American men make the best husbands in the world!

Princess Der Ling, authoress, and once lady in waiting to the Empress Dowager of China, says so, and she should know. The princess is the wife of Thaddeus C. White, American business man in Shanghai and Peking.

The princess, a beautiful Eurasian woman, arrived in Honolulu on the liner President Taft, en route to China, accompanied by her husband and her 10-year-old son, says the Honolulu Advertiser.

"American husbands are unselfish," the princess said, in an interview.

"American men have consideration for their wives. Before we take a trip, my husband consults me about our stateroom; he always looks for my comfort.

"You know, the most wonderful thing in the world is a husband. Mine is a very brilliant man."

And then the princess talked of the accomplishments of her remarkable husband for at least five minutes.

White was at one time American consul at Shanghai, and is a prominent Shriner and business man of the Orient.

SHE'S AN AUTHOR, TOO

And then everything—everything from flappers to her new book, the woman chatted about.

The successful authoress of a book of memoirs of the Dowager Empress, Mrs. White is now writing a novel of Chinese home life.

"My book will be a romance, because Americans like their books written in that fashion," she said, "but it will reveal the true life of China.

"Americans are curious about China, and are becoming more interested all the time.

"Most of them know very little about China. A few missionaries have written books of Chinese life!"

The princess shrugged.

"The missionaries come over, live in a hole in some province. Then they write books. They do not meet the right people—they know nothing of real Chinese life."

A few chapters of the book are already written, and the princess hopes to finish it soon—if the social whirl of China does not take too much of her time. Another edition of the princess' first book is to be published by the Century Co. this month.

From talk of her book and the beauty of American flappers, the princess drifted to China—and politics.

"China was not—and is not ready for a republican form of government," she said.

"The great mass of Chinese are of the coolie class, men and women who cannot read or write.

"They do not know what liberty means. They think that liberty means to kill, without suffering a penalty. Let go—the coolies are like wild dogs. They bite everybody.

"The common people of China should have had education before they were given the liberty that goes with a republic. China is like an upset household. But now that we have a republic, I feel that the government will be straightened out in time—but it will take time.

"Think of the years that China has been a monarchy.

"Think of the blood shed in the French revolution—before there was peace—and order.

"The war lords of China must go. Only when there is one central government will the conflict in China end."

The princess dresses in American fashion and has a penchant for diamonds. She wears several beautiful rings.

She wore sport clothes when interviewed, a pink silk sweater trimmed with lace, a striped rajah silk sport skirt, white silk stockings, and tiny, low-heeled sandals.

She crosses her knees, rouges—slips a bit of slang into her conversation occasionally, and says that she is raising her boy American fashion—to be just like his daddy.

While the princess talked, her young son swaggered in with.

"Say, ma, where's the key to the stateroom?"

A sturdy, handsome youngster, he is a world traveller, and precocious.

In parting, Mrs. White held out promise to any American girl who wants to venture to China.

"A good stenographer can always find a position in China," she declared.

"And a husband too, if she wants one."

Last Night's Concert

The program from the works of English composers given by the Municipal Orchestra at the Town Hall last evening was deserving of a much larger audience. The music was of pleasing selection, excellently rendered. Among the pieces which might be mentioned especially were the two Elgar numbers, the Mock Morris of Percy Grainger and the Goossens selection for strings, with the clarinet solo. This last mentioned composer is a modern of the same style as Debussy and the selection given created much pleasurable surprise. "The Witch [illegible]" by Garnville Bantock, a difficult work, was another [illegible] which was exceedingly well received.

Shenkoland Is Favorite For Classic

(Continued from Page 5)

public fancy by the weather conditions for he has a strong candidate in Letchfield while Thomas a'Becket is another entry who favors the soft going and may be expected to give a good account of himself.

For the griffin events little if anything is known of what will happen to them when they get out in the rain. Morriss, however, was made an easy favorite for the Derby while Symphony was classed far and away the best for the Griffins Plate. In the last mentioned Golden Chrysanthemum and Tone were the only others to be really fancied.

Glenfield was made a very hot favorite for the Derby and was followed in favor by his stable companion Abbeyfield, with Lordship, the Zebra and Symphony also having supporters.

For the Champions Mr. Dallas' stable was made the first choice, with the rose colors of Mr. Morriss a close second and Nationalist and Mr. John Johnstone's stable following in that order. Thomas a'Becket also went well which is not surprising considering his liking for soft courses.

Campos Wins From Johnson 300 To 111

Campos defeated Johnson 300 to 111 in the league billiard match at the Lusitano Club last night. Campos had high runs of 63, 58 and 38 and had 235 when Johnson had scored only 100. The match was exceedingly fast consuming only 45 minutes.

Benbow Is Fox Today For Griffins

(Continued from Page 5)

rode back to Kiangwan like a lord and as pleased as Punch, though sorry to have missed the Finish.

THE CARD

Unofficial Handicap, Sunday, 11th

Start: Kiangwan Town.

Finish: Xmas Jump.

Laid by: Mr. John Johnstone.

1.—Mr. John Johnstone on Wiltshire.

2.—Mrs. Andrews on Gironda.

3.—Mrs. Lester on Coat of Arms. —I.S

4.—Mrs. Hickling on Cloister.

5.—Miss Coutts on Patapouff.

6.—Mrs. Wright on ?

13th Hunt, Today's Hunt at 3:30

Start: South side Long Village, Rubicon Road.

Finish: Will be announced after the start.

This Hunt is open only to bona fide Griffins that arrived in Shanghai after August 1, 1923.

16th Hunt, Saturday Feb. 17, at 3:30 p.m.

Start: Misery Flats, near Springfield, Siccawei.

Finish: Will be announced after the Start.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the P. and O. s.s. Khiva, for London will leave the Customs Jetty at 10.30 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

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is an invigorating and strengthening hair tonic that promotes a healthful growth of hair. 'GERMOL' restores the color to the hair by feeding and stimulating the hair root itself. 'GERMOL' cures because it goes to the very root. Try a bottle today. Your chemist sells it.

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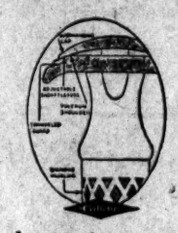

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The above Company gives notice that in accordance with the terms of issue, the Bonds numbered as under, drew prizes at the Thirty-third Monthly Drawing, held on the 15th February, 1923, at the Company's Head Office, Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs. T. Y. Tong, Kao Ming; A. Beun, Managing Director, M. de Caters, and S. Z. Young, Directors, Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Slee, Auditors, and 256 other Bondholders. The prizes drawn represent a value of over $12,033 being 25% of $48,132 the premia on 4011 Bonds for the month of February, 1923, including allowance for prizes drawn by bonds with the winning terminal number. Payments in respect of the above prizes will be made on and after the 19th of February, 1923, at the Company's Office, No. 2 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

BOND NO.	AMOUNT OF PRIZES
1092	$2500.00
2913	$2500.00
2868	$1000.00
109	$ 850.00
542	$ 250.00
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AND ALL BONDS having numbers ending with the figure 9 are DRAWN BONDS and are entitled to a prize of $12.00 each.

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18 x 24 ,, 4.95 ,,
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Price **$45.00** pair

Satin finished Bedspreads.

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68 x 86 inchs.	$ 9.75 each
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Embd. Bedspreads Real Irish Manufacture
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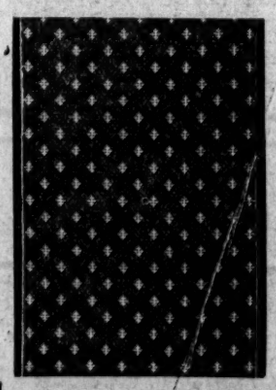

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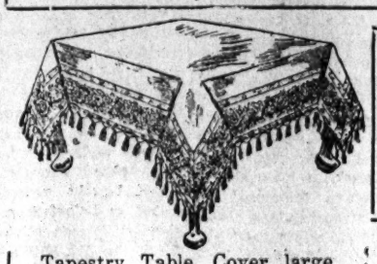
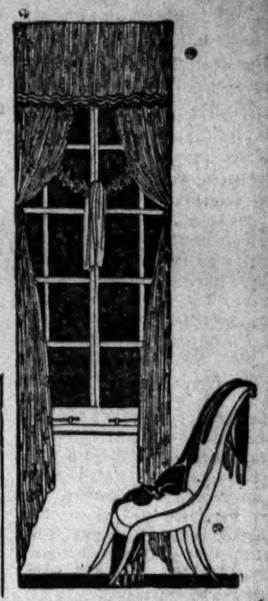


Quite the Newest. See the Mesh Casement Cloth



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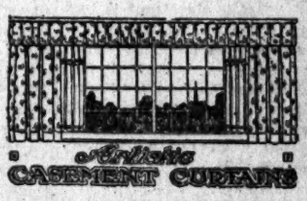

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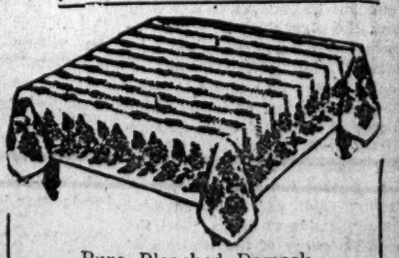

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NO CREDIT

The Foreign Devil In Young China

BY JOHN BRAILSFORD
(In The Japan Chronicle)

Again the students of Peking have risen in their might to demand the dismissal of a Cabinet Minister. In their previous risings against the Ministers responsible for corrupt dealings with Japanese moneylenders they won a complete victory. They seem to have been more violent in their latest demonstrations, although some of the gentle sex took part. A crowd of two thousand students came into collision with the police, and many serious casualties resulted. They are less likely to succeed on this occasion, for they have no such clear patriotic motive. Their outcry against Mr. Peng Yun-yi, the new Minister of Education, was due partly to his refusal to dismiss the president of the Law College (who had had the temerity to expel four students), and partly to his action against Mr. Lo Wen-kan. Mr. Lo is held in high regard by many of the students, who regard the charges of bribery laid against him as the work of his political foes; so they were angered when Mr. Peng urged that Mr. Lo should be rearrested.

Someone will ask: Are students, who should be busy studying the arts and sciences, to appoint themselves judges of a former Finance Minister who is accused of receiving £80,000 by bribery and of forging the President's signature to a national loan? And are students to dictate who shall govern their universities? The details of the disputes matter little. What is significant is that Young China is fighting to have its own way—to upset the world, as conservatives lament—to find self-expression, as the more liberal would put it, rejoicing, perhaps, in a few broken heads and limbs as proof that the days of China's dead contentment are passed.

In Hankow, Shanghai and Hongkong labor organisations have been formed by the score among both men and women. There have been many strikes, some ending in defeat, some in success. At Tangshan, near Peking, mining students joined with miners, and at this alarming sight the conservative press raised more loudly than before their cries of "Bolshevism." A letter written by Tangshan students to a Peking paper in reply to the charge of Bolshevism recalls the challenge of Demonsthenes to the Athenians, bidding them kill him if he were truly the traitor that his critics represented him to be. "Take for granted that all the students are Bolsheviks, then," they said, "they should all be exterminated. . . If we are really Bolsheviks, we don't see why the Government [does] not take due and drastic measures to stamp us out."

These youths had been expelled for going on strike in sympathy with the coalminers. They denied having downed pens, saying that they merely took a day's leave (by permission of the Dean) in order to collect funds for the relief of the strikers' families. "We were immediate neighbors of the strikers," they said. "No rational being is deprived of the sense of humanity."

DANGEROUS THOUGHT

So in all the industrial centers there are young Chinese men and women of the intellectual class who are drawn by the sense of common humanity into sympathy with the struggling laborers. To them the impulse seems not only natural but virtuous. But to people who dread any self-assertion on the part of wage-earning classes it is most dangerous. During the strike here mentioned, the anti-Labor press constantly raised the cry that the strikers were receiving aid and encouragement from "outside agitators," and the open sympathy of the students of the mining college was considered plain proof of Red revolutionism.

It would be hard to say where humanism ends and revolutionism begins. Certainly the conservative critics who class the two as identical promote the revolutionary tendencies among the more responsive and intelligent students. If humanity is Bolshevik, then Bolshevism must be humane—that was in effect the argument of the Tangshan students. But there are other influences impelling them in the same direction. Briefly stated, the outstanding feature of the situation is this: Western industrialism has come to China, as to Japan and other Eastern countries, with a rush. Western revolutionary thought has come also, and it is proportionately vigorous in its reaction. I have been greatly surprised to find revolutionary thought as prevalent as it is among leading intellectuals in China. Whether they be Christian or heathen, the thinkers, those who are most concerned with interests beyond their daily rice and a handsome coffin—students, professors, women also—these have drunk deep at the fountain of Western revolutionism. I am concerned here only with China, but may remark in passing that in Japan like signs may be seen, though police repression compels the thinkers to drink their draughts of radical thought more secretly—and, therefore, by the usual paradox, more deeply. Assuredly the Foreign Devil from the West has got into the mind of the East. The Devil in the Chinese sence, of course. As this revolutionism is often closely associated with Christian education and Christian movements, it has obviously no relation to Beelzebub.

A CHRISTIAN LADY'S VIEW

I talked the matter over with a Chinese lady of exceptional intelligence, a university graduate who speaks and writes perfect English. She has concerned herself specially with social work in connection with a Christian mission in a manufacturing center. She told me very positively that the most urgent need at present was to strengthen the power of the labor unions. Her own efforts were largely directed to the removal of the legal restraints on labor organisations. She was impressed by the fact that strong unions seemed often able to win victories—the seamen's union for example—while weak organisations, especialy those of female workers, were defeated and their leaders punished by the agencies of the law. I suggested to her that all the organising in Western lands of wage earners on the one side and employers on the other led only to fiercer conflict, and that possibly China, with its age-long traditions of mutual aid in the clan, the village community and the city guild, had the basis for a better social life in industry. But she insisted that the need of the moment was to strengthen the hands of the unions for resistance.

Precicely the same opinion came to me from a very different source. Dr. Hu Shih, Professor of Philosophy and Dean of the Faculty of Peking National University, was equally positive that the hope of our day lay in the power of the labor unions. To him also I suggested that militant unionism in the West had produced little beyond a stronger reaction of militancy among employers. He replied that the hope for China lay in the fact that unionism was growing rapidly while the new industrialism was still in its infancy; in the West the exploiters of the age of machinery had got a lead of generations before Labor had wakened to the need for organisation; then it was too late. But in China already powerful unions were growing up.

FAMILY CULT CONDEMNED

Professor Hu Shih was convinced of the necessity of the class struggle. At the suggestion of a possible smooth evolution from the co-operation of the Chinese village, clan and guild to a co-operative system fitted to modern industry, he declaimed in this wise: "The Chinese family system is bad. People talk about the harmony of the Chinese family and the Chinese village. It is all nonsense. If I should go to my home village now, the people would come to tell me of their squabbles and probably would fight with one another at my gate. There is constant discord. It is a bad system." Not only was the form of a new social life lacking in China, he asserted, but the spirit also of the old life was in no way suited to the new needs.

Such definite belief in the class struggle was hardly less surprising in a professor of philosophy, author of a noted "History of Chinese Philosophy," than in the Christian lady worker. The explanation, in part, may be found in the fact that the professor, with all his honors, national and international, is just over 30, and the lady probably has not yet reached that ripe age.

CHINA'S "NEW THOUGHT"

Hu Shih is a man of such vigorous activity as ill accords with the tradition of Chinese philosophy. He is a graduate of two American universities (B. A. of Cornell and Ph. D. of Columbia). While in America he won a peace prize for an essay on the subject "Is there a Substitute for Force in International Relations?" ("I needed the money," he told me, "and felt pretty sure I could get the prize.") His argument was for a League of Nations. Since returning to China, he has not only carried on his academic work at Peking National University but has worked hard for the movement called the Chinese Renaissance or New Thought. He is considered the leader in the campaign for the use of modern Chinese in literature—a notable reform similar to that brought about by Rabindranath Tagore in India; it means that the people with a moderate education will be able to understand writings which, if published in the classical mode, would be intelligible only to the select few. The change was bitterly opposed by the intellectual leaders who had a vested interest in the old dead language, but Hu Shih led a vigorous fight, and there is no doubt that he has won. The New Thought movement, being largely agnostic, has been called anti-Christian; its promoters call it anti-religious; I think it is to Hu Shih's mind rather anti-superstitious, opposed to dogma rather than to the seeking for a life above the material. Certainly the movement is pro-Labor.

Dr. Hu Shih's colleague, Prof. Tsai Yuan-pei, was dismissed from the presidency of the University for a time on account of his radical views, and not long ago it was reported that the Chinese Cabinet was investigating the activities of those with "dangerous thoughts" in that institution. But, as China's Cabinets are changing like maple leaves in autumn, no attack has been made. Nor have the radicals at the University taken warning. For there has recently returned thither Mr. Eroshenko, the blind poet-musician from Russia who was expelled successively from India, Burma and Japan for his "dangerous thoughts." He is teacher of Esperanto at the University. I have heard Mr. Eroshenko described as a Bolshevik, but a friend of his tells me he is simply a Tolstoyan. High authority makes no distinction between a Tolstoyan and a bomb-throwing anihilist—between one who eschews all violence, even that of the organised community, and one who sets up his own violence against that of the powers that be.

CHINA THE DEVIL-TAMER

The association of such men as Hu Shih and Eroshenko is perhaps a shadow of the future. The one represents the class struggle; the other (if I am rightly informed) the effort for peaceful reform. It must be admitted that at present the trend toward industrial conflict and revolution is strong. My own impression is confirmed by that of several foreigners who have been studying Chinese industrial life. These have expressed to me their own surprise that the mind of Young China's leaders is turned so definitely in the direction of a class struggle. An American economist, who knows India also, contrasted this characteristic of the time with the trend toward agricultural credit co-operation in that country—a movement in which there is little progress in China.

It may be that on the borders of the Chinese nation, where alone the new industrialism has come hitherto, a conflict is inevitable. The crudity of the methods of exploitation and the youthful vigor of Labor's reaction seem to tend that way. But the massive body of the Chinese nation as a whole will be hardly more disturbed than Gulliver by the arrows of the Lilliputians. The Chinese nation is no more likely to run after the prophets of the class struggle than it has been to bow down and worship Western high finance. The Chinese nation waits till new things come to it in acceptable form. It it must be conquered, will it not absorb its new economic conquerors as it has absorbed its political conquerors of the past? Is it not more likely that the machinery of the West will have to adapt itself in some measure to the Chinese social life of family and clan, village community and city guild, than that these shall give way entirely? True it is that Young China is in revolt against the family system. I could quote a young Chinese Christian, a thorough-going capitalist, who spoke on that subject in the same vein as the agnostic socialist, Dr. Hu Shih. But their protest is the breaking of waves (rather large rollers) on the shore, not the movement of the deep currents, I believe. It has yet to be shown that China's conservatism is broken. True, there must come change. But I cannot imagine China, the great Chinese race, becoming a people of factory-hands and land-speculators with shopkeepers to pander to both. Nor can I imagine the regimented schools of the West satisfying the Chinese parent. What seems more likely is that out of a multitude of experiments there may arise a variety of industrial forms, with more of the home in the factory and more of the factory in the home and in the field, and with a natural transition from the playing of childhood to the more serious playing of adult industry.

Truly the foreign Devil from the West has got into the mind of Young China. But the motherly spirit of Old China is a wonderful devil-tamer.

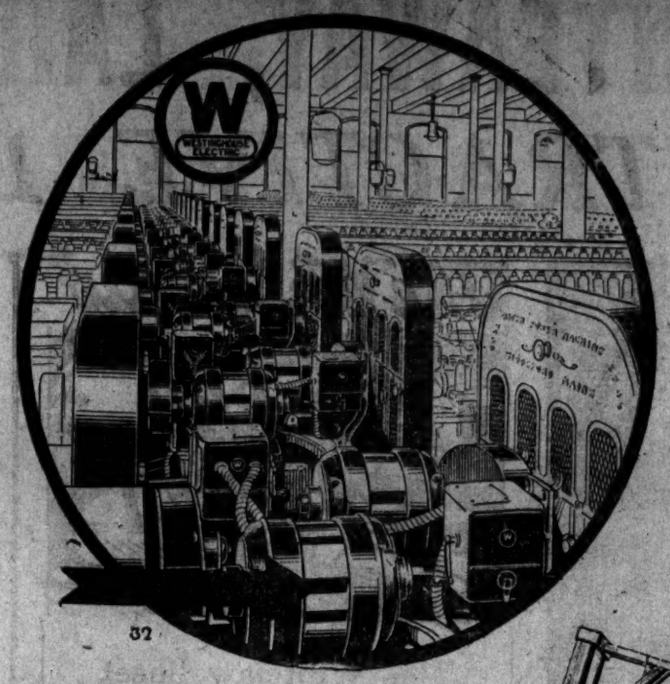
When Loss Of Time Would Be Dangerous

Baby's Own Tablets Save Children's Lives

Your little one gets hot at play, then sits down and takes a chill; or kicks off the bed-covering at night and is attacked by colic; parents do not need to be told how tragic may be the consequences. It is because they are just the right remedy at such fateful times, gentle in action yet prompt in effect, that Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept ready in the home. Innumerable little lives have already been saved by their immediate use.

Guaranteed absolutely harmless to even the youngest infant, Baby's Own Tablets contain not an atom of "sleepy stuff" or other injurious drug, and are easily administered, being reducible to a powder in a moment and pleasant in taste. They dispel colic and constipation, reduce fever, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, cure indigestion, expel worms, quiet the nerves and bring health-giving sleep in a natural way.

Druggists sell them, also post free, 60 cents per vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.



The Modern Textile Mill

The modern textile mill is equipped throughout with electric motors and control equipment because operators have found that they can produce better cloth more economically by using this form of power.

This is particularly true where Westinghouse apparatus has been chosen, for the operators have found that the most excellent service given by apparatus made by this great manufacturer produces results of which they may be truly proud.

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For the well-dressed woman

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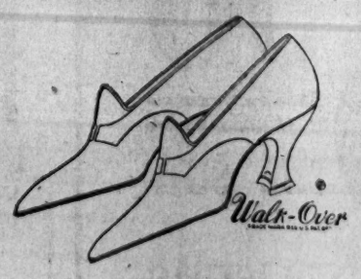
Black, Silver, Nude.



Beautiful Black Patent Leather or Black Kid pumps, splendid fitters, very reasonable priced at

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中國精益眼鏡公司

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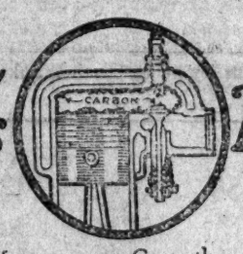
$5 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON

How Carbon Deposits Decrease Power



DECREASED engine power can often be traced to carbon deposits in the combustion chamber. Such deposits prevent obtaining full efficiency from the gasoline fuel.

When sufficient carbon has collected on the piston head or other part of the combustion chamber to form a hard crust or cone, the heat of operation brings this carbon mass to a red hot glow capable of pre-igniting the power charge.

Pre-ignition means that the power charge starts to burn too early, before the piston has completed the compression stroke and before the spark has occurred in the spark plug. The result is a low degree power because power has been applied before the piston has reached the position to make use of it on the downward stroke.

Pre-ignition is accompanied by a metallic "knock" or "pound" particularly noticeable in hill climbing, which indicates the extra wear and stress on the motor bearings under this condition.

Carbon deposits are sometimes caused by the use of an over-rich mixture. With over-rich mixture the gasoline cannot be completely consumed because of the lack of air with which to burn it and some of the carbon content of the gasoline is deposited. Carbon is also deposited when the condition of the piston rings is such as to permit an excess of oil to reach the combustion chamber.

Correctly refined gasoline, properly used in a motor mechanically fit, will deposit very little carbon, as it burns up clean. Only such a gasoline will give quick starts, smooth acceleration, full power and mileage.

Refiners test gasoline for these essential qualities by the "boiling point" standard. The "boiling point" of gasoline is that temperature on the Fahrenheit thermometer at which it will "boil" or go off in the form of vapor.

Good gasoline must have a low initial "boiling point" in order to vaporize easily and provide quick starts. It must have a series of gradually rising "boiling points" that it may burn up speedily and provide smooth acceleration. And it must have a relative proportion of higher "boiling points" so as to produce great heat and provide full power and mileage.

Pratt's is such a gasoline. Its *complete chain of boiling points* meets every requirement throughout the range of engine power and speed, just as the well-laid grate fire gets going quickly and produces full heat.

The low initial boiling points—like the paper in the grate—give quick, easy starts. The intermediate boiling points—the "kindling"—give smooth acceleration. And the higher boiling points—the "coal"—give full power and mileage.

Many motorists are running on a lean mixture all year round and keeping carburetor and engine trouble at a minimum by using Pratt's consistently. Have your carburetor set for Pratt's and then use only Pratt's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

No. 7 of a series of advertisements designed to promote greater motoring efficiency and economy and to present the merits of "Pratt's Motor Spirits." The next advertisement will appear a week from to-day.

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

How Will The Troubled Old World Take Step A Century Hence?

Predictions Of Thinking Men And Women As To What Our Problems Will Be When The Calendar Bears The Figures 2022

In these piping days of peace, when the face of the world changes as unceasingly as the view from a fast train, to avoid dizziness the eyes must occasionally be directed to that far horizon which moves only slightly—the future. And speculation, now and then, as to what lies beyond that horizon is also helpful in warding off a feeling of bewilderment. Hence this symposium in the New York World.

"A Hundred Years From Now—What?" was the main question asked of the men and women whose contributions appear below; then there were questions dealing with their special work and interests. The result, as these responses show, is a pretty consistently optimistic appraisal of the year 2022 by people who have a wide experience and many points of contact with 1922. There's a good time coming, they agree, most of them. The problems that beset us, the strife and jar of normalcy, will all be banished and forgotten, and the world will be a much better place—for our great-great-granchildren to live in. Here and there are qualifications, and plenty of its and buts, but in general the prospect for a century hence seems rosy.

Omissions may be noted. No captain of industry peers ahead through the mist and cries "Land ho!" For the most part, the actual manipulators of affairs, when approached on the subject, replied that they were neither prophets nor yet the sons of prophets. It is natural, of course, that a man who is striving with might and main to keep things as they are, or at least to keep them from becoming too different, should find himself staring at a blank wall when he attempts to see a hundred years ahead. That is how it happens that the majority of contributions are by men and women of a reform, liberal or progressive turn of mind.

Stately Edifices Such As We Have Only Dreamed Of

BY THOMAS HASTINGS
Architect

Architecture expresses the life of each period. Will life a hundred years hence be freer, cleaner, saner? Inevitably, the architecture of 2022 will register that. Will civilisation relapse, perhaps through the medium of another world war, into semi-barbarism? Then barbaric will be the architecture of that time.

There is this much to be said: Steel construction frees architectural design from limitations which masonry necessarily imposed. This far the result has been confusion—the one and only real confusion that has ever occurred in a continuous historic succession of architectural developments. But that is because present day architecture steers a wavering course between the Scylla and Charybdis of all modern art; on the one hand, too much archaeology or selection from the past, and on the other hand, too much sterile realism.

Granted a broadened intellectual horizon (and the probability of revolutionising inventions—even the discovery of forces which we know nothing about now), the architects of 2022, we can imagine, will be busying themselves with edifices of a stateliness and power such as we have only dreamed of hitherto.

Thinks We'll Do Our Reading On The Screen

BY DAVID WARK GRIFFITH
Moving Picture Producer

The great publishing industry will be the publishing of motion pictures instead of print.

Motion picture libraries will be as common as private libraries today—more so.

Theaters will have the same relation to these libraries as the spoken theater today has to the printed copies of dramatic works.

By their very scope and area of appeal, the films must vastly outrank the stage in importance. The artistic development should be parallel, since one will always draw more or less from the other.

Talking pictures will have been perfected and perhaps have been forgotten again. For the world will have become picture trained, so that words are not as important as they are now.

All pictures will be in natural colors. The theaters will have special audiences; that is, there will be specialty theaters.

I do not foresee the possibility of instantaneous transmission of living action to the screen within 100 years. There must be a medium upon which the dramatic coherence can be worked out, and the perfected result set firmly, before the screen will be permitted to occupy the public's attention. Of the instantaneous transmission there would be entirely too much waste of the public's time, and that is the important thing—time.

Technique Will Make Days Of Two Hours Enough

BY WALTER N. POLAKOV
Engineer

The engineer lives and works for tomorrow; today is but a stepping stone. The dreams of engineers—Frontinus, Da Vinci, Jules Verne, Prof. Berthelot and others—came true: water power is converted in non-substantial form, flying is a reality, submarines and heavier-than-air ships are here, synthetic food and artificial rendering of barren soil into fertile gardens are no longer dreams and ideals. Indeed, the engineers are warranted to dream; nay, more, without dreams, without ideals beyond immediate reach, the engineers are merely gravediggers.

The problems of 100 years hence will flow from the solutions of problems of today. What are they? There is but one engineering problem today, around which all others hinge: physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual welfare of man. Nothing else matters; everything else in the field of engineering is either contributing or damaging the attainment of this goal of engineering.

Nineteenth century was chained to matter; twentieth century is one of emancipation from matter and of direct control of energy devoid of bulk. This gives us a starting point.

By 2022 we shall be free from bounds of space. Tons, miles, acres, dollars will be terms the meaning of which would be looked up in dictionaries. The units in general use will be second, erg and mon—i.e., measures of time, energy and life.

Petroleum and coal will nearly be exhausted and means will be found to utilise directly the radio-active energy of solar rays. This will not be conducted by cables and wires but secured at the place of its utilisation, much as radiograms are received today. Aerial transportation will be revolutionised, as airships need not carry the bulk of power-generating materials and equipment—it will be supplied in transit, and mode of motion will be that at gliding though attraction with gravitation compensated.

Work will gradually become more and more mental and less physical; hours of work that 100 years ago were sixteen per day and today eight, in 2022 will be not over two hours a day because of the advance in technique. Considerable leisure created by highly specialised experts will call for regenerative recreation and play, thus compensating for narrow specialisation by broadest development of human personalities in all directions without the tint and sting of mercenarism.

United States British Colony, Is Mencken's Prediction

BY HENRY L. MENCKEN
Author and Critic

A hundred years hence the United States will be a British colony. Its chief function will be to supply imbeciles to read the current English novels and docile cannon fodder for the British Army.

I believe that Prohibition will be overthrown and restored several times before 2022. There will be periods of Prohibition and wholesale drunkenness, as now, and periods of license and moderation. Just how the wave will be running in 2022 I hesitate to predict.

The American who will be most agreeably discussed by Anglo-American historians in 2022 will be Woodrow Wilson, the first Premier of the United American Colonies.

The greatest living American author is Dr. Frank Crane. He will be remembered long after Walt Whitman is forgotten.

Looks For Era Of Brotherhood With Wars Unknown

BY WINFRED G. HEDENBERG
Secretary World War Veterans

The year 2022 will see a world reverted back to barbarism if another war on the scale of the so-called World War takes place within the next fifty years; but it will be a degenerate type of savagery, with man killing his fellows at sight. None of the noble traits of the American Indian will be found in the 2022 type of savage.

On the other hand, if no major conflicts take place between nations I believe 2022 will see an era of universal brotherhood, where poverty, wars, famines, the Republican Party and other like afflictions will be unknown. Prisons as we know them today will have vanished. I believe by that time no person will have any reason for theft or the minor crimes responsible for filling our jails today.

Forsees A Straighter Clearer Road to the Millennium

BY WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York

By the year 2022 the general public will have learned that the proverb "Wine is a mocker" is scientifically true; will have discovered that beer is "not liquid bread but poisoned water," and will have accepted the fact that alcohol is "a habit-forming, irritant, narcotic poison." The beverage use of it will be utterly unknown except among the abnormal vicious and depraved, which classes will largely have been bred out of the race in America.

This result will come because the beer and wine campaign will die when the American people comprehends that it seeks to write a lie into the Constitution and in spite of its pretenses would operate to bring back the saloon.

The Prohibition Law will speedily be enforced with increasing efficiency due to comprehension that violation of any law brings all law into contempt and jeopardises our free institutions.

The millennium will not have arrived because of Prohibition, which will then be world-wide, but the road will have been cleared and made straighter.

Fruition Of The Ideals Of Democracy—Date, 2022

BY CORDELL HULL
Chairman Democratic National Committee

The principles of democracy being eternal, they will necessarily exist a hundred years from now, and the achievemets of government, through the application of those principles to changing conditions, will logically be greater than they have been in the last 100 years.

That there will be two political parties then as now seems almost inevitable, if progress is to continue. It is scarcely conceivable that human nature can change in one century sufficiently for all to think alike. In such an event there would also be danger of inertia—and inertia would mark the beginning of decadence.

Democratic government means a greater diffusion of power, less regulation by laws. With the development of intelligence class differences and distinctions should disappear, therefore the representative legislative bodies of the people if there are more than one, would be truly representative bodies of all the people.

With a continuation of the discoveries of science, their uses and applications, and a more general acceptance of the fundamental moralities of Christianity. I should say that the world, and the United States in particular, will be a pretty good place to live in in 2022.

Longer Honeymoons One Hundred Years From Now

BY MARGARET SANGER
Leading Birth Control Advocate

Birth control will have become a part of education in health and hygience. Women especially will be keen in demanding it. They will realise that it is a foundation of freedom and intellectual development for them. Women cannot make real progress today so long as they are haunted by the fear of undesired pregnancy.

The results, in much shorter time than four or five generations, will be happier homes, greater mutual respect between husbad and wife, honeymoons lasting two to three years before children arrive, with husband and wife thoroughly equilibrated to one another, because there has been time for mutual understanding and development before parenthood is entered upon. There will be far more consideration for the mother and more understanding of her needs, with the result of better health and development for the infant, as well as greater comfort for the mother. Four or five generations will develop new men and women with finer susceptibilities, nobler sentiments toward each other and a worthier sense of responsibility toward the race.

Perhaps Co-operative Child Raising A Century Hence

BY MARY GARRETT HAY
Chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters

The life of even the average woman will be broader and better. Woman's drudgery in the household will be eliminated, her care of the family will be lessened, as new inventions come in and new methods of work. Women, like men, will do the tasks for which they are best fitted by temperament, gifts and training.

Politically, women will be powerful. They will share with men the real constructive work of government. Many will hold office. If there is not a woman President, the thought of one will shock no one. It will seem natural and proper to elevate women to whatever positions they have the ability to fill. There will be no woman's political party and no man's politic-

(Continued on Page 14)

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.

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Moderate Rental.

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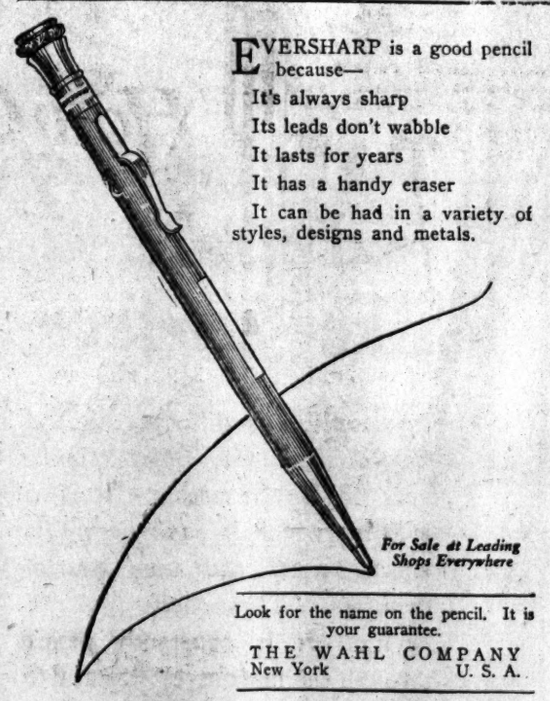

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An Advt. written for Doctors Only

Vitamin A

"Cod Liver Oil is About 250 Times as Potent in Food Value as Butter"
The Spatula, Boston, December, 1921

From the Journal of the American Medical Association.

WHENCE COMES THE VIRTUE OF COD LIVER OIL?

The food value of cod liver oil, long recognised by the medical profession, is now known to be chiefly dependent on its richness in that vitamin distinguished by the first letter of the alphabet. But where does the cod get his "vitamin A"? No animal, be he land or marine, can make vitamins. He must get them from vegetation, or from other animals who have thus obtained them. An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* tells us that the primary source of vitamin for the cod is to be found in sea-weed and diatoms. The oil obtained from its liver is thus merely a convenient storage battery for this substance and not at all the factory that produces it. We read in the paper named above:

"One of the interesting features of vitamins is the apparently well substantiated fact that they are not synthesised in the organism of the higher animals or man. Consequently, the latter are dependent on extraneous sources for these dietary essentials. It is obviously of great importance to know the origin of any product that is indispensable to human or animal welfare. In the case of vitamin A it has become evident that the green plant plays a significant part in the production of the food factor, just as the vegetable kingdom has long been known to synthesise other essentials of diet which the animal organism can not construct. Studies have indicated that vitamin A can actually be produced by the green plant from inorganic sources.

"It thus becomes clear how the higher land animals and man draw their supplies of vitamin A directly or otherwise from green plants, since their own tissues seem to lack the power to manufacture it. But how about the marine animals which appear in many cases to be particularly rich in vitamin A? Investigation has demonstrated that among their sources of foods the marine algae share with land plants the power to synthesise it.

"And most recently the production of large amounts of vitamin A by pure cultures of diatoms in sterilised sea-water has been discovered. Diatoms are an important source of nutriment for many marine forms, which, in turn, serve to supply food sources for man. An instructive parallel may be drawn between the dependence of land animals on fresh green leaves and that of marine animals on the synthetic activity of the marine flora for their supplies of vitamin A. Cod liver oil and many other comparable products of marine origin are notably rich in vitamin A. The fishes which furnished these tissue oils live on a great variety of food.

"Although it would be an almost insuperable task to demonstrate an actual transference of vitamin A right through from a diatom to its final location in the liver of the cod, it would appear that we are justified in assuming that such transference does indeed take place by relying on the fact that as yet synthesis of this dietary factor by an animal organism has not been demonstrated, whereas such synthesis is readily carried out by certain plants, both marine and terrestrial. Furthermore, the marine algae represent the fundamental food supply of all marine animals."

IT IS A CURIOUS FACT that the oil pressed from the livers of cod that run to the Lofoten islands on the Norwegian coast is of much higher medicinal value than the oil produced from the same species of fish that spawn on the Newfoundland Banks, on the other side of the Atlantic. In all probability the explanation would be that the Norwegian cod thrive on a richer feeding ground—green sea-weed particularly rich in the Vitamin principle, without which growth and life cannot be maintained. (*Vide* annexed article from Medical Journal).

ONLY THE PUREST selected Norwegian (Lofoten) cod liver oil is used in the preparation of SCOTT'S Emulsion, our formula calling for 40 per cent., and this is why the original Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Scott's, with the Fishman Trademark, has maintained such high standard since first introduced in 1874—49 years ago.

PLAIN COD LIVER OIL in considerable proportions often passes out undigested. But when SCOTT'S Emulsion is administered practically every drop is absorbed because of the unique Scott process of manufacture.

THIS PROCESS of grinding the oil, used since 1874, assures perfect and permanent disintegration of the oil particles and emulsifies the oil inseparably with the toni hypophosphites. The microscope shows a uniform aggregation of minute globules that never coalesce, never become lumpy.

THE PRACTICAL RESULT of the Scott process is perfect assimilability, so the patient has full value of every drop. No other emulsion has such high percentage of this Vitamin carrier—and no other is made by the Scott process.

Indication

Scott's Emulsion is of value in malnutrition attending convalescence from debilitating diseases such as Influenza. Constructive metabolic processes are stimulated by its administration and its use is suggested in those wasting diseases the first object of treatment of which is to build up nutrition.

Hence it is specific in treating:

Debility	Pulmonary and Bronchial
Anaemia	Affections—patients of Tu-
Marasmus	bercular Tendency—Weakly
Scrofula	and Undeveloped Children—
Scurvy	Convalescents after Fevers—
Beriberi	Teething Troubles—Rickets—
Coughs, Colds	After Operations—Expectant
Throat	and Nursing Mothers.
Ailments	

When Cod Liver Oil Treatment is Indicated therefore, Discriminating Practitioners Always Prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION, with the Fishman Trademark, which is Obtainable wherever there is a Dispensary.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEB. 16, 1923

WEATHER

Colder weather, N.-Westerly gale and very rough weather at Sea between the Saddles, Shantung and Japan.

"Notices To Mariners"

Ye mariners of Shanghai, ancient and otherwise, who daily not only read but write the Notices to Mariners, give heed to what Joseph Conrad, himself a master mariner, and incidentally the greatest living master of English prose, give heed, we say, to what he thinks about these same Notices to Mariners. We came across it in the February issue of The Bookman. And we would have you know that these accurate and mysterious messages are not the exclusive property of mariners. Everybody reads them, and who in reading them, has not, one time or another, passed to ponder on the Great Unknown. See how Conrad treats the matter:

BY JOSEPH CONRAD

Having been prompted by a certain literary suggestion to reflect upon the nature of Notices to Mariners I fell to examining some of my old feelings and impressions which, strictly professional as they were, have yet contributed in the end toward the existence of a certain amount of literature; or at any rate of pages of prose. The Notices to Mariners are good prose but I think no critic would admit them into the body of literature. And it is only as compositions in prose that I believe myself competent to speak of them. And first let me thank God that they do not belong to imaginative literature. It would be dreadful if they did. An imaginatively written Notice to Mariners would be a deadly thing. I mean it literally. It would be sure to kill a number of people before its imaginative quality had been appreciated and suppressed. That their style must be clear and concise and the punctuation of the ordinary kind would not necessarily militate against their being regarded as literature. The Maxims of La Rochefoucauld are concise enough. But they open horizons; they plumb the depth; they make up squirm, shudder, smile in turn; and even sigh—at times; whereas the prose of the Notices to Mariners must be nothing of the kind.

And it doesn't. A mariner detected shuddering or sighing over a Notice to Mariners would simply (to speak in uniterary language) be not fit for his job. All means of acting on man's spiritual side are forbidden to that prose. In those compositions which are read as earnestly as anything that ever came from printing press all suggestion of Love, of Adventure, of Romance, of Speculation, of all that decorates and ennobles life, except Responsibility, is barred. What we expect from them is not suggestion but information of an ideal accuracy, such as you do not find in the prose of the works on science, which is mainly imaginative and often solemnly mystifying. That is why some quite decent men are moved to smile as they read it. But there is no mystification in the language of truth contained in the Notices to Mariners. You would not want to smile at them. No decent man would. Even Mr. Punch, to whom as a great burlesque poet nothing is supposed to be sacred, and who has been seen lately taking liberties with the explosive atom, would not dream of making fun out of Notices to Mariners. Mr. Punch knows better. He knows that for an inspired poet (and he sees the mystic relations of sublunary matters Notices to Mariners are things to be read reverently. They are like declarations of a minutely careful Providence. They can be imagined as dictated in a quiet voice by the angel who, in the words of the song, sits aloft to watch over poor Jack. They belong to a prose which, if certainly not immortal, is revelatory to its own generation.

Addressed to a special public, limited to a very definite special subject, having no connection with the intellectual culture of mankind, and yet of some importance to a civilisation which is founded on the protection of life and property, that prose has only one ideal to attain, to hold on to: the ideal of perfect accuracy. You would say that such an ideal may easily be captured by a steady, prosaic mind devoting itself for a few minutes (the Notices to Mariners are short) every day to the task of composition. Why, yes! But what about misprints—the bane of authors?

And then the absences. I mean the absences of mind. It is a fact that the most pedestrian mind will sometimes take a flight from the office where it work (I suppose Notices to Mariners are written in some sort of office) toward subjects of poetic fancy, its children, its lady love, its glass of beer, and such other things interesting to its mortal envelope. I often wondered what the author of Notices to Mariners looks like. I have tried to represent him to myself as a monk, a man who has renounced the vanities of the world, and for preference belonging to the order of Trappists who are bidden to remember death—memento mori—and nothing else. A sobering thought! Just suppose the author of Notices to Mariners acquiring convivial habits and sitting down to write a Notice in that happy frame of mind when nothing matters much and one letter of the alphabet is as good as another. For myself who am not convivial in that sense and have written a varied lot of prose with a quite ridiculous scrupulosity and an absurd seriousness—I don't mind confessing that if I were told to write a Notice to Mariners I would not pray perhaps—for I have my own convictions about the abuse of prayer—but I would certainly fast. I would fast in the evening and get up to write my Notice to Mariners at four o'clock in the morning for fear of accidents. One letter is so soon written for another—with fatal results.

It happened to me many years ago to endanger the course of my humble career at sea simply by writing the letter W instead of the letter E at the bottom of a page full of figures. It was an examination and I ought to have been plucked mercilessly. But in consideration, I believe, of all my other answers being correct I was handed that azimuth paper back by the examiner's assistant, with the calm remark, "You have fourteen minutes yet." I looked at the face of the clock; it was round like the moon, white as a ghost, unfeeling, idiotic. I sat down under it with the conviction of the crushing materiality of time, and calling in my mind the assistant examiner a sarcastic brute. For no man could have gone over all those figures in fourteen minutes. I hope my exasperated consternation at this check could not be detected. It was funny even to myself. Then, just at the moment when my sinking heart had touched bottom, I saw the error staring at me, enormous, gross, palpable. I traced hastily a capital E over the W and went back to the desk with my sheet of blue paper in a still shaky hand. The assistant hardly glanced at it before he let it drop, and I saw then that in my lack of comprehension it was I who had been an unqualified brute. For in his remark about the fourteen minutes he had clearly tried to give me a hint. He was a charming young man, obviously poor, with an intelligent, as if suffering, face. Not exactly sickly but delicate. A sea voyage would have done him good. But it was I who went to sea—this time bound to Calcutta.

And it was in Calcutta, a few months afterward, that one morning my captain on going ashore saw me busy about the decks and beckoned to me in that way ship masters have, or used to have. I mean ship masters who commanded their ships from truck to keelson as it were, technically and spiritually, in motion and at rest, and through every moment of their life, when the seaman's calling was by the mere force of its conditions more vocational than it can be at the present day. My ship master had that way of beckoning. What way? Well—all I can say of it is that one dropped everything. I can't describe it better. So I dropped whatever I was doing and he said: "You will find a Notice on the cabin table. Go in and enter t on the proper Admiralty sheet. Do it now." Which I hastened to do.

That examination, the issue of which had hung on a capital letter, had caused me to be officially certified as fit to undertake that particular duty; and ever since then my familiarity with Notices to Mariners, which are not literature, went on growing through a course of years, up to the moment when stepping ashore for the last time I lost all touch with the most trusted kind of printed prose. Henceforth I had to begin (while totally unprovided with Notices to Authors) to write prose myself; and the pains I took with it only my Maker knows! And yet I never learned to trust it. I can't trust it to this day. We who write prose which is not that of the Notices to Mariners are forgotten by Providence. No angel watches us at our toil. A dreadful doubt hangs over the whole achievement of literature; I mean that of its greatest and its humblest men. Wasn't it "Papa Augier" who, being given a copy of "Hamlet", glanced through it expertly and then dropped it with the dry remark: "Vous appelez ca une piece, vous?" The whole tragedy of art lies in the nutshell of this terrifying anecdote. But it never will occur to anybody to question the prosaic force of the author of Notices to Mariners, which are not literature, and his fidelity to his honorable ideal—the ideal of perfect accuracy.

Brotherhood The Basis Of Peace

A Sermon By William Jennings Bryan

Text of Today's Bible Talk—Luke XIV, 7-14)

And He put forth a parable to those which were bidden, when He marked out how they chose the chief rooms; saying unto them.

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room; lest a more honorable man than thou be bidden of him;

And he that bade thee and him come and say to thee, Give this man place; and thou begin with shame to take the lowest room.

But when thou art bidden, go and sit down in the lowest room, that when he that bade thee cometh, he may say unto thee, Friend, go up higher; then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee.

For whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

Then said he also to him that bade him, When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not they friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbors; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee.

But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind.

And thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee; for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.

JESUS never dealt with trivial things; whatever He touched upon was worthy of consideration.

In the course of His teachings He covered all of the truths that are fundamental. His language was always direct and His illustrations always apt. No one has ever equaled Him in clearness of expression or force in argument.

Some may find fault with Christ's disregard for social amenities; those whom he rebuked might even accuse Him of impoliteness, but disregard of some social forms is a virtue rather than a fault.

There are those today who put form above substance and subordinate truth to felicity of expression St. Augustine, in his confessions charged that in his time some were watchful lest by an error of the tongue one should murder the word "human being" but took up heed lest, through the fury of his spirit, he should murder the real human being.

We have such at the present time—persons who are more shocked at the misspelling of the word than at the gravest misdeeds, and others who will tolerate a crack in the brain more readily than a failure to crease the trousers.

PRIDE A GREVIOUS SIN

Christ spake a parable to those who were with him, guests at meat at the house of one of the chiefs of the Pharisees on a Sabbath day. Noticing how they chose out the chief rooms, or seats, He said:

"When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room, lest a more honorable man than thou be bidden of him.

"And he that bade thee and him come and say to thee, 'Give this man place,' and thou begin with shame to take the lowest room.

"But when thou art bidden, go and sit down in the lowest room; that when he that bade thee cometh, he may say unto thee, 'Friend, go up higher'; then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee.

"For whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

The reasoning is conclusive and the thought expressed is far reaching. Pride is a grievous sin and is always offensive even when it escapes punishment. Humility is one of the greatest of the virtues and is singled out for commendation and praise in the Old Testament as well as in the New.

"Before honor is humility" appears twice in Proverbs. In another place Solomon tells us that "by humility and the fear of the Lord are riches and honor and life." Christ gives to the meek the promise that they shall inherit the earth.

Lack of humility is a sin; without humility the larger virtues are impossible. Humility is necessary to instruction; it opens the doors to wisdom, while pride closes both the heart and the mind to information. Pride disgusts and rebuffs those who seek to aid.

Even when one is humble in regard to that which concerns himself, he is often proud of that which he possesses in conjunction with others.

National pride, while valuable, may be carried so far as to prevent the imitation of that which is good in other nations and the making of needed improvements in our own laws and customs. Nations as well as individuals can learn from each other, and, even when they teach, humility gives weight to what they say and do.

After Christ had rebuked the guests who had immodestly striven for the chief seats at the table. He turned his attention to the host and outlined to him the plan that should be followed in the spreading of the feast.

REBUKED BY CHRIST

The Sabbath meal was often an elaborate one and the one of which Christ was partaking was probably one of that kind. We may suppose that it was not unlike the dinners of today that are intended to emphasize the social standing of the host, and given with the idea that the elaborate hospitality extended will be returned in kind. It was this exchange of favors that Christ rebuked.

"When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbors." Why? "Lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee.

"But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the malmed, the lame, the blind: and thou shalt be blessed." Why? "For they cannot recompense thee."

Then follows the promise of a reward higher and more enduring, which some have seized upon for purposes of criticism. "For thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."

Some claim to entertain such a sublimated view of life that they insist that all good should be done without thought of reward. The Bible deals with man as he is, and man as he is needs the stimulus of rewards as well as the fear of punishment.

HOPE OF REWARD TAUGHT

In teaching humility, as set forth in this lesson, the Master held out the fear of humiliation to warn those who sought the chief seats at the table and He pointed out the pleasure which those feel who are invited to come up higher.

The Beatitudes speciafically set forth the blessedness that shall come to those who are pure in heart, who promote peace and who suffer for righteousness' sake.

But the emphasis in this part of the lesson should be laid upon Christ's consideration for the poor, and unfortunate. His heart was with the masses: "The common people heard him gladly." He gave as a proof of his Messiahship that "the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them."

There is need of such a lesson at this time. The gulf between the rich and the poor—the lack of sympathy between those two elements of society—is one of the greatest menaces to the church as well as to material progress. The class consciousness manifested in both of these groups defies even religion. Nothing but Christ's gospel can solve the problem.

There are some who would convert the church into a literary society, a sort of college club, and require a diploma be attached to each application for membership. Fishermen, even a young carpenter, might not be able to qualify. "No thinking man," we are told, can accept this Bible doctrine or believe in that Bible passage. We are asked to purge the word of God of all the truths that conflict with guesses and hypotheses advanced in the name of science, even though these guesses and hypotheses are unsupported by facts.

There is an organised effort—it is even found in some Sunday School literature—to eliminate fundamental parts of the revealed will of God on the ground that their retention will alienate "the intellectuals."

One preacher has suggested that we should make the interpretation of the Bible and the church program acceptable to those who come out of our colleges.

The church is surely in need of trained minds, consecrated to God's service; it yearns for the young men and young women who have, by intellectual development, increased their capacity for service. But the remedy is not to be found in segregation, or in bringing the Bible down to the level of the critic.

All souls are alike to the Heavenly Father, as all souls were alike to Christ. His disciples were not chosen by any literary tests; they were judged by their hearts. He would have been as quick to reject an educational qualification as He was to reject a dollar rating.

NO RESPECTER OF PERSONS

But a small fraction of the boys and girls of the United States ever enter a college or a university—and Christ died for the uneducated as well as for the educated, for the poor as well as for the rich. His church can be

(Continued on Page 18)

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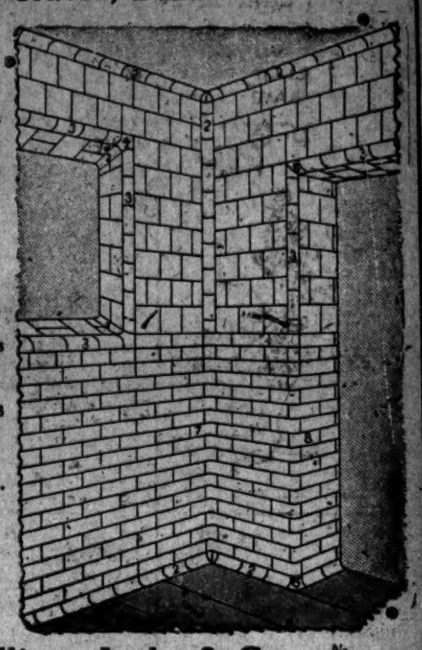

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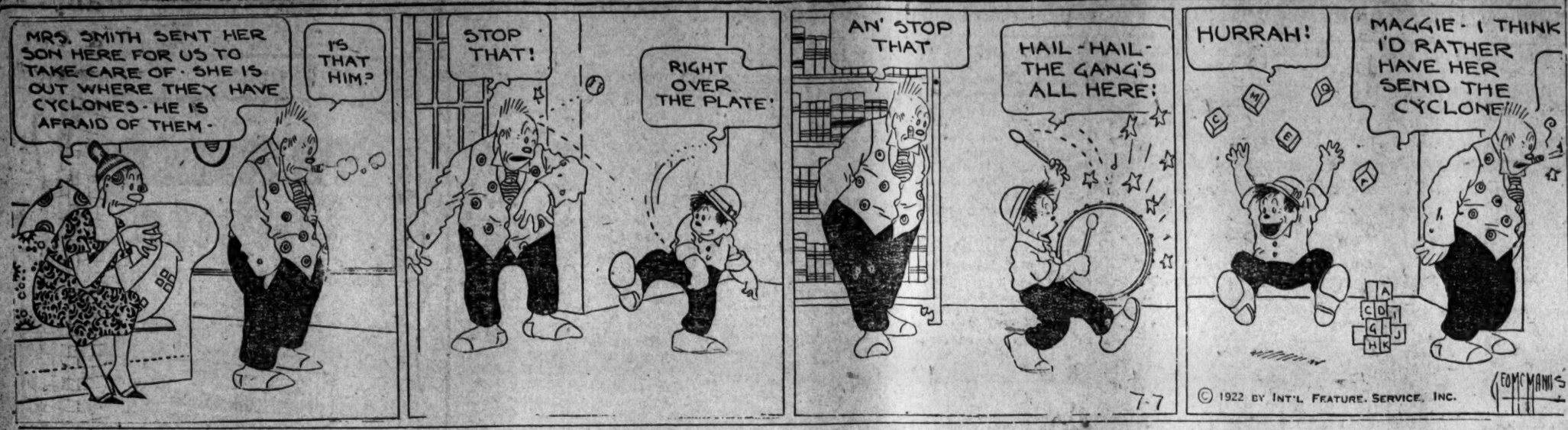
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IS THAT HIM?
STOP THAT!
RIGHT OVER THE PLATE!
AN' STOP THAT
HAIL - HAIL - THE GANG'S ALL HERE!
HURRAH!
MAGGIE - I THINK I'D RATHER HAVE HER SEND THE CYCLONE
7-7
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GEO MCMANUS

went dry."

* * *

"I believe in an adventurous faith, a courageous hope, and a dynamic love," sez the Rev. Joseph A. Smith. We should say especially the 'dynamic' stuff if he insists of perpetual emotion.

* * *

When a man talks of the fair feminines it is always of his conquests. His reverses and failures seem to leave him tongue-tied.

* * *

Tragic Moments In History

John Alden was making his famous proposal to Priscilla on behalf of his w.k. side-kick, Myles Standish. "Speak for yourself, John," sez Priscilla, dropping her eyes in the best approved fashion. "Any time with rents as high as they are," sez John.

AFTERMATH

Love gave me all I had of joy,
Love gave me all I had of pain,
Heaped happiness without alloy,
Then swiftly wounded me again.
My heart to beg release was fain,
So keen her ardor to annoy;
Yet, now I but remember plain,
Love gave me all I had of joy!

* * *

Yes, Little Garlic-san, we should imagine the first time a young man realises he is married is when he catches himself looking at some other sweet, young thing with a kinda wistful, strange, new interest.

Larry

"The Other Girl"

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX

"Haven't I a right to be happy?" demanded Lucile.

"Not at some one else's expense," I ventured, waiting for illumination on her query.

Lucile glared.

"Why should I give up my happiness for her?" she asked belligerently. "Suppose she did know him first? I adore Phil, I understand him. And it doesn't seem fair that he should feel bound to Mabel just because he met her first and imagined she was the right girl until he met me. She lives next door to his folks. He was thrown with her from the time he was a little school boy and he just drifted into thinking he cared for her. And when he came to the city, they were engaged.

"Then we met. We were congenial. We liked each other from the first. He didn't tell me about her until he'd kissed me and made me care for him. And now he wants to go away and not see me again. He says we've only been together for a few weeks, and that she has built her life on him and that he thinks we could forget each other. But I know I can hold him if I insist. And why shouldn't I fight for my happiness?"

Why not?

The very foundations of civilisation are set on the rights of law and order and honesty. In the Dark Ages the power of tooth and claw settled disputes and difficulties. The strong harried the weak. There was none successfully to question the doctrine that one took what he could get.

But we have builded society on rules of mercy and protection for the helpless. We have founded national security on loyalty to pledges. And the individual is no longer supreme. The group which huddled together for protection in centuries gone by is bound together today by certain rules which law insists we keep.

So far, so good. No one is going to dispute the wisdom of this man. But when it comes to ethical considerations—the unwritten law—the code of the gentleman—the noblesse oblige of all thoroughbreds, selfish, self-seeking folks want to evade their obligations.

So when a woman finds out that there is another girl in a man's life and that he wants to be loyal to her and to his ideal of himself, she has not only no right to fight for her happiness, but probably no happiness to fight for.

The woman who steals a man from another woman weakens his morale. She sets no premium on loyalty. She invites disloyalty to herself in turn. She conjures up a ghost for her own miserable undoing. She is bound to be jealous of the woman she superseded. She will wonder if the man regrets. And between the past she remembers and the future she dreads, what security, what happiness can she have?

We all have a right to happiness. But we have no right to steal that happiness from some one else. And we cannot be happy on the insecure basis of trying to force a man's heart away from its normal object.

Brotherhood The Basis Of Peace

(Continued from Page 12)

no respecter of persons, and the suggestion of a classification based upon educational advantages is as repugnant as a classification based upon the size of the purse or the amount of the bank account.

Brotherhood is the basis of peace in the church, peace in society, peace in industry and peace between nations, and brotherhood must include all whose hearts accept and whose lives exemplify Christ's teachings.

When Confucius was asked whether there was any word that would apply to all relations between man and man, he answered. "Is not reciprocity such a word?" Reciprocity is a calculating selfishness; the very sin that Christ rebuked at the Pharisee's house.

Love is the key word of Christianity; love teaches us to do good according to the needs of those whom we aid, not according to their ability to return favors.

This is the spirit which Christ endeavored to inculcate. This is the spirit that the world needs, never more than now. This is the only spirit that can make a church a Christian organisation.

Lloyd George has denied the report that he saw a bull fight while sojourning at Algeciras recently. Davy, however, has, in the past, been on fairly intimate terms with cow's papas.

* * *

Grover Clark, whose keen observations on what life there is in Peking are concentrated in a column of clitter and clatter in the Peking Leader styled 'Hand Set,' has just recited a little piece that would cause br'er John D. to give the little girl on the ferry another nickel if he were to hear it.

It seems that the land now occupied by the Peking Union Medical College, erected with Rockefeller money, was formerly owned by the Yu (with an umlaut) family and was called 'Yu Wang Fu' (the Palace of the Fu King). Recently, however, the Chinese who have always referred to it as 'Yu' (with the umlaut) have been dropping the vocal umlaut and call it plain 'Yu', which makes it translate "The Palace of the Oil King."

And some people say the Chinese haven't a sense of humor!

* * *

"It is a handicap rather than a help to have too much money," says Samuel Untermyer, the famous American lawyer. Well, we're not handicapped much, Sam.

* * *

AIN'T CHINA FUNNY?

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And although you may feel constrained to blush for the sad straights that humanity has fallen in—the m. or l. w.k. Westa and 'mournfully yours' pay s'x-bits for a bucket of the black diamonds—the worst is yet to come! The fellow's name that runs the exchange shop near the Kalee Hotel is Wei Rong.

*

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"H. G. Wells wears a much neglected mustache—the kind not adapted to tomato soup."—W. L. George.

"Nothing is dull if well done. Sarah Bernhardt could recite the alphabet with a pathos that would make you weep."—Arthur Brisbane.

"I am nothing but a messenger boy."—Ambassador Harvey.

"I fancy England is just as democratic politically, although not socially, as the United States."—Eleutherios Venizelos.

"Religion is betting your life there is a God."—Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

* * *

We don't know much about wimmen but we've got a lotta confidence in Sid Tremayne and he sez that wimmen, if they had to choose between a pretty face and a clear conscience, wouldn't choose the clear conscience.

* * *

THE INVISIBLE SHIPS

I see along the ocean lanes
The giant liners pass
In all the pride of snowy paint
And flashing glass and brass,
And all the seas ahead of them
And all the deep behind
Are filled from port to port with ships
With manifests unsigned.

The viking boat with serpent prow
Adventuring far from home,
The stately Spanish galleon
High pooped above the foam,
The frigate with its press of sail,
The clipper full of tea,
The whaler and the brig that flew
The flag of piracy

Like shadows from the drifting clouds
They move across the wave,
These daring navies of the past
In towering canvas brave,
The phantom convoys of the ships
That rule the seas today,
For lo! their port and starboard lights
First blazed the stormy way.

—MINNA IRVING.

* * *

Admiral Beatty, it appears, smokes cigarettes according to an ad we've just noticed in a British paper, which, to say the least, is disappointing. Ever since the time we used to spell out 'g-i-r-l' on wooden blocks we had imagined that all British sea-dogs smoked smelly, stubby bulldog pipes. Mebbe the admiral reserves the s. s. b. p. for when he paces the quarter-deck or the threequarter deck. Nevertheless life is cru-el, life is earn-est, and we live and learn sad things.

* * *

Ima Hoot Nanny Sez:

"I never did know why they called 'em saloons on the trans-Pacific liners until the ocean

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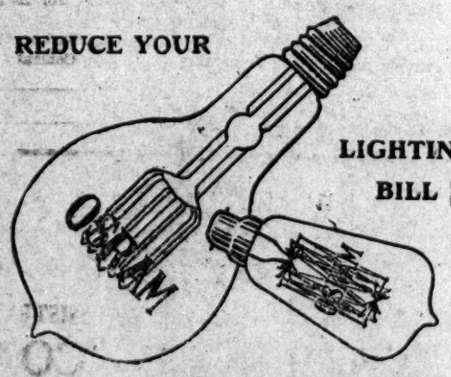

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How Will The Troubled Old World Take Step A Century Hence?

(Continued from Page 11)

al party. The two sexes will work together harmoniously.

Co-operation will be the magic word in 2022.

Sees The World Better Or Worse

BY ALGERNON LEE
Educational Director Rand School

A hundred years hence the world will be either a great deal better than now or a great deal worse.

In the field of individual morality we have made a good deal of progress. On the average, we are less cruel, more truthful, more capable of mutual understanding, foresight and self-control than our ancestors were. But this does not enable us to solve the problems which arise out of the increasing complexity of our social system and the enormous growth of our powers of production and destruction.

If the world grows better it will be because mankind gets beyond individual prudence and individual morality and develops a capacity for social self-control commensurate with the growth of our mastery over the forces of nature and with the interdependence of human interests which that involves.

Shifts In Politics Make Adams Balk At Predicting

BY JOHN T. ADAMS
Chairman Republican National Committee

Frankly, I hesitate very much to venture any prediction as to what the political conditions in America will be a hundred years hence. Even now, and for several years past, it has been next to impossible to forecast with any reasonable degree of accuracy what the political state of the country would be six months later. With this in mind, and with no immediate prospect for a more stable condition of affairs, I hardly think myself justified in making predictions for a century hence.

Community Worship In 2022; Churches Like Schools

By Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Pastor of the Community Church.

A hundreds years from now, in the year 2022, I believe that many of our present churches, both Catholic and Protestant, will still be in existence. The momentum of religious tradition, vast accumulation of vested property and social habit will all tend to keep many of them alive. They will stand, however, as survivals of an age that is gone—monuments, to the past like the great mediæval cathedrals which stand today in European countries. The true religious life of this century hence will be found in other churches of a very different type.

These churches will be strictly public or community institutions, having no denominational differences of any kind, but representing a uniting of all the people in the pursuit of moral and spiritual ideals. To a great extent these community religious societies will represent a reunion of church and state on a basis of thoroughgoing democracy. They will stand like the public schools, art galleries, libraries community centers, etc., as institutions belonging to all the people and giving expression to the needs and aspirations of the people. The church of this century will represent the community at worship on Sunday, in large measure the fulfilment of the dream of all the days gone of a brotherhood of man.

Education An Adjusted Part Of Social Processes

By HENRY R. LINVILLE, President the Teachers' Union of the City of New York.

Education being a race process rather than one in which the individual is mainly concerned, we should project our imagination into the future, say to the year 2022, along the line of race probabilities, if we desire to prepare for what is likely to happen.

Our leaders of thought, in crystallising the ideas of the race, are shaping current philosophy in terms relating to the development and the needs of human society. There is a great and profound passion for humanity abroad in the world, but it is manifest faintly or scarcely at all in public or general education. To a large extent we still educate our young to destroy, or to want to destroy, what other human beings, conceived as enemies, have built up. Or we educate to suppress social tendencies that are thought to be dangerous to favored institutions and traditions.

For the present generation education may continue as a process in part antagonistic to the trend of social evolution. But continue for a century? No! Education will be forced to become an adjusted part of all the social processes. By the time another century rolls by, education will be carrying on its work honestly and effectively for the common good.

Progressive evolution will be too strong for reaction.

America Must Redeem Herself Or Face Failure

By J. A. H. HOPKINS,
Chairman Executive Committee, Committee of Forty-Eight.

When we attempt to prophesy the future of America it would be profitable for us to study carefully the rise and fall of the Roman Empire.

Like ourselves, the Romans were an agricultural, peace-loving people, who disliked war and did not wish to meddle with their neighbors. Like us, they also inaugurated a new form of government called a "republic," which in its essential features was a considerable advance as compared to the methods used by the surrounding kingdoms. Like the United States, they gradually grew in importance and the respect of nations, and their prosperity steadily increased.

But as time went on the ambitions of their political leaders and the avarice of their financial overlords led them to adopt a policy of imperialism.

Thus, the Roman people were transformed into a military nation. Their successful campaigns gave them an extraordinary glory, which was in inverse ratio to their real condition, for their years of war had drawn their farmers away from their fields, the flower of their manhood had joined the army. Those who remained at home had been ruined by excessive taxation. Their farms were deserted and their cities were filled with unemployed beggars.

Describing this situation in the year A. D. 14, Mr. Van Loon, in his "History of Mankind," says:

"Rome . . . was a political impossibility and could not endure. Her young men were killed in her endless wars. Her farmers were ruined by long military service and by taxation. . . . The empire, the state, had become everything. The common citizen had dwindled down to next to nothing.

"The old Roman Republic had been proud of the implicity which had characterised the lives of her famous men. The new republic felt ashamed of the . . . high principles which had been fashionable in the days of its grandfathers. It became a land of rich people ruled by rich people and for the benefit of rich people. As such it was doomed to disastrous failure."

Exactly 1,900 years thereafter the World War commenced. Now we are facing the very situation which Mr. Ban Loon describes. Will we, in 2022, learn once more that the same causes produce the same results, or will America have redeemed herself by having proved that the American people were capable of throwing off the glamour of greatness and of building up a substantial structure founded upon the principles for which our forefathers fought and suffered?

Sumner Doesn't Foresee A Next Century Censorship

BY JOHN S. SUMNER
Secretary New York Society for the Suppression of Vice

Back as far as the time of Louis XIV. work such as this society is engaged in was necessary and was being done. I don't believe human nature can change so much in a hundred years that in 2022 there will not be men willing to commercialise the weaknesses of their brothers. Hence this society or a similar agency will be functioning.

I do not foresee a censorship over books in this country, nor an official censorship of the stage.

Lynching Will Be Unknown, Likewise Racial Antagonism

BY JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

In the year 2022 the Negro problem in the United States will not have entirely disappeared, but will be entirely changed.

Through the constant forward changes in the Negro himself, which force constant changes in his local and national environment, the race, by 2022, will have achieved equality of political and civil status and of industrial, economic and cultural opportunity, and the Negro problem will probably be reduced to a thin and wavering line of opposition to social recognition and intercourse.

Long before 2022 such a primitive manifestation of racial antagonism as lynching will be unknown, for the reasons that the Negro will be in a position not to tolerate it and the country will be sufficiently civilised not to wish in indulge in it.

Thinks Provincialism Will Pass And Die Out

BY MAJOR GEN. JOHN F. O'RYAN
Transit Commissioner.

I believe that one hundred years from now populations will be very much better stabilized than they are at the present time, that the process of stabilization will have resulted in a marked decrease in the reproduction of the unfit and that in consequence the human race, not only in a physical sense but in an intellectual and moral sense, will have developed mightily and will constitute a firm foundation for a still greater advance during the succeeding one hundred years.

As a result of further development of roads in all countries and a universal use of aircraft and motor vehicles of all kinds, provincialism, as we understand that term, will almost cease to exist. The vitality of many languages which have survived for centuries can be traced largely to provincialism—to the fact that relatively small groups of people who speak a language limited in its use to themselves have found it unnecessary to learn and use or to substitute for their own a neighboring language of world-wide use. The stronger language will survive, the other will, under the new conditions, die. It is inevitable.

To Teach Natural History Through Moving Pictures

(China Press Correspondence)

New York.—The translation of scientific discoveries in the terms of the movies—that is the work which the American Museum of Natural History has undertaken in earnest.

"In the wake of the motion picture work now done by the Mongolian expedition under the direction of Roy Chapman Andrews, every great expedition that is sent out by the museum will be equipped for motion picture work, incidental to its scientific aims," said George H. Sherwood, executive Secretary of the museum and Curator of the Department of Education.

"The museum is expanding its educational activities far beyond its galleries," continued Mr. Sherwood. "For eighteen years we have been experimenting with the lantern slide, supplemented by the motion picture.

"We are now planning to utilise to the fullest extent the latest aid to education, the film that records the picture of life—human, animal and vegetable.

TO CIRCULATE PICTURES

"Some of the pictures which our expeditions are to take either with their own technical resources or with the help of professional camera men, will be shown, either in our own auditorium or in the public schools, or generally circulated through commercial agencies."

An instance of general circulation of a motion picture made under the auspices of the museum is the film known as "Methods of Transportation," which was taken in Yunnan, China, by Mr. Andrews.

As an incident to his zoological observations, Mr. Andrews kept his eyes on the great highway of travel in the province. The picturised record of transportation methods in China shows men and women carrying freight on their heads; it shows the carrying of heavy burdens on a stick slung across the shoulders, or on a pole slung between men, or by means of the long camel train.

During the last week of the past year, the museum authorities made a careful analysis of the reaction of the child mind to the motion picture, with a view to determining the direction of the development of their intensified activities of the future, in utilising the resources of the motion picture as an educator.

Of all the pictures shown, "Nanook of the North" apparently made the most vivid impression on the children. This picture was shown no less than nine times during six days, and it is estimated that between 12,000 and 15,000 children saw it.

Among the other films now used by the museum was the record of the Crocker Land expedition, taken by Donald B. MacMillan. There is also Carl Akeley's 20,000 feet of film showing "Animal Life in Central Africa," and a picturisation of Indian life in the Southwest. To the reproduction by the movie camera of undersea life the museum intends to devote considerable attention.

One of the sea films was made by an Italian at the Zoological Station in Naples. The other was made by Alessandro Fabbri of New York. This shows the activities of barnacles, and other forms of sea life.

Dr. Fisher of the museum has made several pictures. One consists of three or four reels of animals, not exotic, arctic or otherwise rare creatures, but of common or garden animals such as the gray squirrel familiar to every park goer, the white footed mouse and rabbits. Dr. Fishes has also made a picture of plants, showing for instance the method pursued by nature in the distribution of the seeds. Another picture made by Dr. Fisher is called the "Life Story of the Skunk Cabbage."

PICTURES OF DR. ANDREWS

The Mongolian pictures of Dr. Andrews were taken in co-operation with the American Asiatic Association, and the rights to them are owned by the magadine Asia. The museum has the privilege of using the film in its educational work.

In addition, the museum is co-operating with commercial motion picture interests in the production of films involving scientific facts or problems. The current picture entitled, "The Why of a Volcano," was produced in the museum under the technical direction of its scientific staff.

"The Money Gods"

THE MONEY GODS. By Ellery H. Clark, 254 pp. Boston: The Cornhill Publishing Company. G.$1.75.

The dabbler in the stock market is sure to come, sooner or later, to the conclusion that his losses cannot be accounted for in any other way than by the machinations of some combination of "insiders" who "rig" the market against him. It cannot be his own folly that has ruined him; it must be the "System" or the "Money Trust." Whether or not such a combination really exists is a question that still remains unanswered, but the fact that the unsuccessful speculator believes that it does is enough to provide a ready market for a certain type of fiction.

"The Money Gods" is a novel of this type. It tells how the stock markets of the world are all in the grip of seven men who make prices rise or fall at their own sweet will. Four of these "Money Gods" are Americans; the other three live in England and on the Continent. An army of subordinates carries out their orders, but only these seven know the secret code of signals by which their operations are directed. Any one who is even suspected of attempting to pry into the secrets of the "Money Gods" is quietly but ruthlessly put out of the way. The meeting place of the four American members of this vast conspiracy is an underground chamber connected by a secret passage with the suburban home of Marshall Hamilton, a New York banker. The reader is permitted to be present at one of the meetings and learns that each of the "Gods" has made something over $10,000,000 as the result of one year's manipulation of the market. They might have made much more, but they fear to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The plot of the story deals with the efforts of three young men to find the secret code, possession of which will enable them to gather up some of the crumbs that fall from the rich man's tables. They have no definite plan to start with, nor are they at all sure that such a code exists. It is only by chance that they stumble on a clue which finally leads them to what they believe to be the "Open Sesame" of unlimited wealth. The situation is complicated by the fact that one of their number is in love with the daughter of Marshall Hamilton and refuses to have anything to do with the scheme. The other two go ahead without him, and the outcome is both startling and disastrous.

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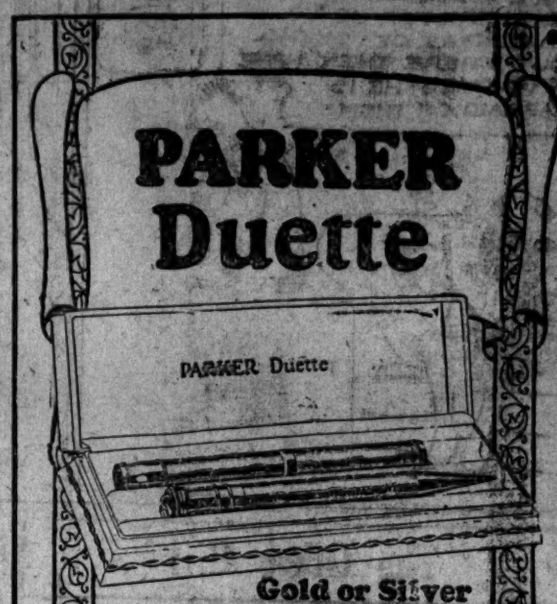

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Science Today

BY PROF. EDGAR L. LARKIN

Science has now become so immense, magnificent and awe-inspiring that imagination can scarcely encompass its greatness.

I suppose that the period from 1875 to 1922 is by far the most important in discovery of the laws of the universe in which we live. Some would say from 1859, the year that Wallace and Darwin put before the world the theory of evolution of all living things. In this note, non-living things will be mentioned.

The coming historian of science, in all probability, will write: From the begining of man's career on earth, say 1,500,000 years ago, to 1875, the chief work of man was the spectroscope. Another may write calculus. Both would be correct. The spectroscope is the highest as an instrument of discovery in the recondite Laws of Nature.

It has brought more truth to mankind than any other instrument. And the stupendous calculus has brought an equal number of sublime truths to the intellect now manifesting as human. These two are the extreme pinnacle, peak, or summit of all humanity.

These two immortals have so inconceivably expanded the mind that is in man, that even the master Newton would not be able to grasp all, even he would have to study less. The modern spectroscope for cosmic purposes is attached to the greatest telescopes. Their huge object glasses, refractors, or mirrors of reflectors collect light streaming in from enormously remote suns, and draw it to one of the most valuable possessions of man, the focal plane.

But the receiving lens of the spectroscope is set in this precious spot. This, now highly complex instrument, analyses the light. This discovery is so important that I have no words with which to explain. The word analysis in this case means to separate streams of energy waves to places all by themselves. Short, intermediate and long waves are separated completely and they fall in their respective places on a white screen or surface, and certain of them violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red are visible in what is called the color spectrum.

Early spectroscopists studied this with great care and measured the lengths of waves of every color with ever increasing accuracy. But the visible spectrum is the least in importance in recent analysis. The capital discovery was made that beyond the last red waves there are far longer. Then, as more powerful spectroscopes were made, the scientific world was startled by the announcement that centillions of excessively short and rapid waves extend in the spectrum band far and away beyond the violet end.

The long infra red and short ultra-violet are invisible, but they were discovered by placing sensitive chemicals along these regions, when the invisible waves made their due effects. The next mighty advance was to use the spectrum in photography.

The long belt or band was explored by highly sensitive plates. Only the visible spectrum appears in a photograph, the invisible in radiographs. Both are really radiographs, for the images are imprinted on the plates by radiating energy waves; but radiography is distinctly applied to graphs taken in the invisible realms.

The results are almost beyond belief, but true. They tell what chemical elements are incandescent on distant suns, fifty having been so far photo and radiographed that exist here on earth, fifty of the ninety-two. Greater is the fact of measuring the heat and light of these remote suns in comparison with our own sun.

Still greater is measuring their velocities in a straight line toward or away from the earth. Greater yet is the measuring the distances of a number of suns, and weighing double suns. Beyond all imagining is the telephoto-radio-spectroscope.

Carlton Theater

With Mae Murray in the stellar role of "Peacock Alley," which opens at the Carlton Theater tonight for three days, picture fans will have the opportunity of seeing this beautiful star of stage and screen in one of the most elaborate movie productions.

The story is written around the life of Cleo, a Parisian dancer who falls in love with a small town American youth and finds her husband's people scandalised when she goes back to his home, resulting in the couple seeking their fortunes in New York. It gives Mae Murray unusual opportunity to appear in many gorgeous gowns and artistic costumes among elaborate settings.

A matinee will be given tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. By special request a matinee will be given on Sunday at 3 o'clock for the screening of Jackie Coogan in his latest picture "My Boy" and on the same program will be shown "The Battle of Jutland."

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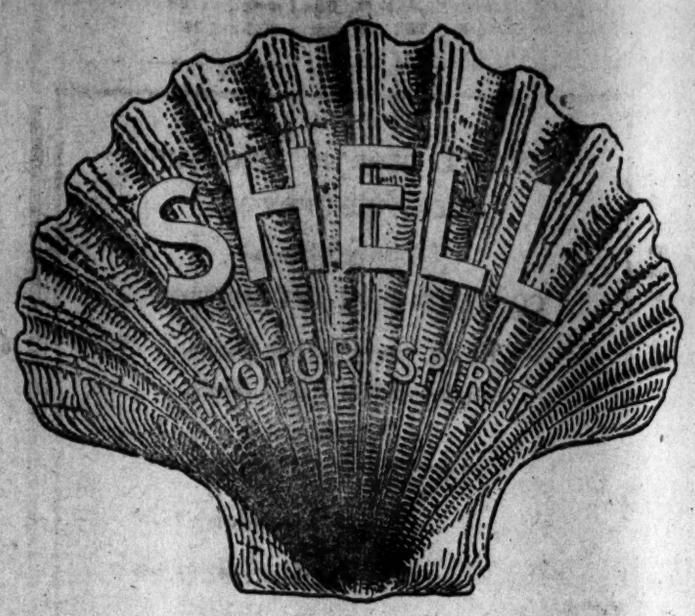

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British Shipping Show Gains; Labor And Building Costs Cut

Advances that have been made recently in British shipping and shipbuilding are outlined in a special article by Walter S. Tower, American commercial attache at London, at the request of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilding Association through the co-operation of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Tower points out unmistakable signs of encouragement that have been noted in the last month, resulting from the stabilisation of shipyard wages and improvement in ocean rates.

"The last month has produced various signs of encouragement to British shipping interests," says Mr. Tower. "The report on tonnage laid up in British ports as of October 1 showed a total of 824,624 net tons, a decrease of nearly 300,000 from July 1 figures, and the lowest amount reported since the first survey was undertaken a year and a half ago. The tonnage of vessels entering and clearing with cargo at British ports continues to increase. Ocean freight rates are steady to higher on almost all important routes, after several months of progressive weakness. Shipyard wage rates have been definitely adjusted, with stabilisation now in prospect. Some orders for new ships are being received in most of the shipbuilding districts, and it is expected that contracts for the two new capital ships will be awarded shortly, following the receipt of tenders on November 27.

"It is not yet time to regard the prospect for shipping or for shipbuilding as really good, but there is no denying the fact that developments during November have rightly enough dispelled some of the pessimism which has been so prevalent heretofore.

"On the whole the chief item of importance is the appearance of orders for new ships, because the progressive emptying of ways, with no new keels to replace those launched, left the industry facing a very critical situation from which it is not yet free. But there is more real encouragement than for many months in the orders booked by yards on the Clyde and Tyne at Barrow and Belfast, and in Wales. Included among these is a 20,000-ton oil-burning, turbine-driven liner for the Orient Steam Navigation Company. Reports state that contracts are being made at £8 and £8 10s. for vessels up to 8,000 tons, which represent an advance of about 30 percent above prewar prices.

"It is generally agreed that further wage reductions will be remote when the last installment of war-wage bonus disappears in January. There also is little, if any, prospect of lower prices for steel. Hence the chance for reductions of building costs beyond those now in sight depend on cheaper labor, lower prices for engineering products used in ships and lower taxes.

"Freight and charter markets have held the gains during October. The River Plate market has been the chief feature, on account of active demand for homeward tonnage covering dates from December to February. About the lowest rate quoted was 26s. 6d. to 27s. during the first part of the month, while up to 30s. for January to February loadings was paid later. Prospects for bumper crops of grain were a stimulating factor, partly offset by the reports of large exportable substitutes. Outward coal freights of uncertainty as to how far restriction of buying for Continental markets might be encouraged by adverse exchanges or use of substitutes. Outward coal freights naturally moved down as the homeward rate improved. Thus where 14s. was current in the beginning, as low as 12s. 3d. was accepted in the closing days of November.

"Eastern markets have held firm, with good demand for tonnage at 27s. to 28s. from Bombay, throughout the month. Demand for coal tonnage has been active, with exports approaching prewar volume. Dock congestion, however, has handicapped the business, and another effort has been started to restore the three-shift system. Some coal charters for the United States still are reported each week.

"The Chamber of Shipping (Statist) index number for ocean freights and time charters moved in opposite directions in October, as shown below:

	Ocean Freights	Time Charters
September	28.7	25.4
October	28.1	23.9

"An interesting example of the British operators' practice of writing down book value of merchant tonnage is shown by the 1921 report of the British Steamship Company, as noted in the press. Its fleet of eighteen cargo vessels is now carried in the company's books at £390,000, which works out at about £3 6s. per ton. This condition is an important element in the ability of many British operators to keep their ships going at some profit on capital values represented."

The Diesel Conquers

(The Nation, New York)

Quietly, almost unheralded, there has been taking place a revolution on the ocean which bids fair to be almost as far reaching as the introduction of steam. The Diesel engine has come, been seen, and has conquered. When the Nautical Gazette reported not long ago that the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand had placed an order in Glasgow for the construction of a 20,000-ton Diesel-motor passenger liner to make 18 knots an hour, it appeared as if the new type of engine had finally achieved success. Not that this is the first Diesel liner to be planned and operated. The Elder Dempster Company, for instance, is operating two such boats, their latest, the Adda having sailed on her maiden voyage on November 29 with 330 passengers. But this vessel has a tonnage of only 12,800 with a speed of 14 knots. Her engines are of the 4-cycle type, whereas the New Zealand liner will be equipped with the first 2-cycle heavy-oil-burning motors ever placed in a large ship. Up to this time it has been held that while the Diesel could drive out the familiar triple-expansion steam engine of cargo vessels, it would not be able to surpass the twin-screw geared turbine of the liner.

The Nautical Gazette goes so far as to assert that if this 20,000-ton New Zealand liner comes up to expectation we shall have motor liners on the Atlantic in no time at all. Its argument is that there is such great economy, both in fuel and labor, in a heavy-oil boat that the Diesel liner will be able at once to attract trade by much lower passenger rates, with the result that competing companies will have to follow suit. Moreover, economy is not the only advantage. Even on the present oil burners there are smoke and dirt to contend with, and sometimes there are uncomfortable odors, while the fire hazard is indubitably greater. It is true that there is a higher first cost in the installation of the Diesel engines, but it is believed that the increasing demand for them will rapidly lead to standardisation of the engine and therefore to a marked cheapening.

Already, the existing oil-fuel liners have put an end to the terrible suffering of firemen in the stoke holes; the Diesel engine-room is a still further advance in comfortable conditions of labor for the fire-room crew. Up to this time, wherever the Diesel engine has been tried, whether on cargo vessels or tankers or tugs or yachts, it has been a success, and no one has ever suggested taking out the engine and returning to an older type. All told, motor-ships now comprise a tonnage of 1,031,067 as compared with 60,749,435 tons of steam vessels. The following table gives the tonnage of the leading maritime nations:

Country	Steam and motor-ship	Motor-ship alone
Denmark	963,142	132,208
Sweden	1,040,032	113,264
Norway	2,417,680	123,168
Holland	2,292,923	44,690
Italy	2,340,621	46,676
Germany	1,342,935	18,846
England	22,039,479	280,244
United States	15,287,677	178,015
France	3,766,527	37,285

How great an influence this new internal-combustion engine has abroad is illustrated by the development of the Danish merchant fleet, whose efficiency is far greater than before the war, despite a loss of 30 percent through sinkings by German submarines. This increased efficiency is entirely due to the building of new vessels equipped with the Diesel engine. For instance, the East Asiatic Company now has a fleet of twenty-two ships, all of which have been built since 1912 and all of them are equipped with the Diesel. A single Danish engineering company, the Burmeister and Wain Company, equipped 94 ships with Diesel motors in the ten years between 1912 and 1922.

CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16th

Beginning 9.15 p.m.

CONCERT—BALL—EXHIBITION

To the benefit of the Russian Artistic School and Studio

"ICAR"

CONCERT AND BALLET

Two Orchestra's — Admission $3.00

Tables may be booked at the Cercle Sportif on the 15th and 16th

Victoria Theatre

On Fri., Sat. & Sun, Feb. 16th, 17th & 18th
At 5.30 & 9.15 p.m.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME PRESENTING

NAZIMOVA

The Brightest Cinema Star in her Favorite Play

"A Doll's House"

A portrayal of a woman's duty to herself.
Every girl should see it.
Every wife should bring her husband to see

HENRIK IBSEN'S Famous drama

Special Music—Admission $1.50 and $1.00

MATINEES
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
The Sensational Drama
"THE SEA WOLF"

On Saturday, February 17th at 3.15 p.m.
HOUDINI IN
"THE GRIM GAME"

On Sunday, February 18th at 3.15 p.m.
"ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"

On Monday, February 19th at 3.15 p.m.
"MALE AND FEMALE"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On February 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th
The Star Motion Picture Co.
PRESENTS
"RETRIBUTION"
12—PARTS—12
A CHINESE DRAMA
ESTABLISHED ON FACTS
PERFORMANCES
at 3, 5.15 and 9 p.m.
PRICES $1.20 and $1.00

LYCEUM THEATRE
Monster
A. D. C.
Variety Show
Saturday, 17th February, 1923
at 9.15 p.m.
Booking now open at
Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Saturday, 10th February, 1923
Wm. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager

Empire Theatre
TONIGHT TONIGHT
At 7 p.m.
THE STUPENDOUS SERIAL
Two New Episodes
"BRIDE 13"
In 4 Parts
At 9.15 SHARP
"THE MIRACLE of LOVE"
IN 7 PARTS

I CAN MAKE ANY WOMAN LOOK TEN YEARS YOUNGER by my wonderful rejuvenating process, by healthful stimulation of the muscles and tissues, restoring them to the vigor of youth. Moles, acne, wrinkles, freckles, S. P. pittings and all blemishes removed forever. Consultation free. Hours 2 to 4. 80 Bubbling Well. Room 62. 55438

LYCEUM THEATRE
A. D. C.
"WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS"
A
Four Act Comedy by Sir JAMES M. BARRIE
Friday, 23rd February, 1923
Saturday, 24th ,, 1923
At 9.15 p.m.
Booking Open At Lyceum Theatre Box Office
Satur. 17th and Mon. 19th February
At 9 a.m.
Wm. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Special Programme on *Feb. 16th, 17th & 18th*
SHOWING
NAZIMOVA
in
"A DOLL'S HOUSE"
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY 5.30 and 9.15
PRICES $1.50 and $1.00

MATINES:— On Friday, February 16th at 3.15 p.m.
The Sensational Drama "THE SEA GAME"
On Saturday, February 17th at 3.15 p.m.
HOUDINI in "THE GRIM GAME"
On Sunday, February 18th at 3.15 p.m.
"ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"
On Monday, February 19th at 3.15 p.m.
"MALE AND FEMALE"

Athena Theatre
Corner of Yunnan and Pakhoi Road
Phone C. 7572
Grand Opening
Programme for Feb. 16th to 19th, 1923 at 9 p.m.
Universal Pictures Corporation
PRESENTS
Harry Myers
IN
"The ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE"
A faithful picturization of one of the best known stories in the world
Chapter 1 Sea Raiders Chapter 2 Shipwrecked
Carl Laemmle *presents*
The Adventures of
ROBINSON CRUSOE
The World's Most Marvelous Chapter Play
PICTURED AT LAST!
THE amazing adventures of the best-loved hero of all time, in a chapter play that will bring happy memories of youth to all grownups and the tingle of healthy thrills to boys and girls of all ages. Imagine Robinson Crusoe brought to life — find and thrill with him in his marvelous adventures on the high seas and his lonely island!

Also Showing
"THE SLEEPING LION"
6 REELS
STARRING
Monroe Salisbury
A series of terrific dramatic punches, lightened by delightful humour and touching pathos
"WEDDING PUMPS"
2 PARTS
STARRING
Brownie the Century Wonder dog
Box - - -$1.20
Admission, Dress Circle - 1.00
Stalls - - - .75

D. PETER INVENTOR
PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL MILK-CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General will be closed to public business, on February 16th, 17th and 19th, 1923.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General.
56242 F 16

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.

15th HUNT—FRIDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1923.
GRIFFINS HUNT.

START.—PINKERTON'S LINE, LONG VILLAGE, RUBICON ROAD, AT 3.30 p.m.

FINISH.—WILL BE ANNOUNCED AFTER THE HUNT HAS STARTED.

This Hunt is open only to bona fide griffins that arrived in Shanghai after 1st August, 1922.

Starts and Finishes of other Hunt's during the Lunar New Year Holidays will be posted at the Race Club, Shanghai Club, International Recreation Club and the Horse Bazaar, Bubbling Well Road.

P. W. POTTER,
Master S.P.H.C.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1923.
56327 F 16

NOTICE

We have this day removed our Offices from 11 Ezra Road to No. 6 Hankow Road, second floor.

SILAS & CO.
Shanghai, 14th February, 1923.
56321 F 21

NOTICE

WASHINGTON BALL

A few Paris Ball dresses also tea-dance, and early Spring costumes. Tel. North 2004.
56322 F 22

S.S. "President Jefferson" From Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON," will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf, on Wednesday, Feb. 21st, at 9:30 a.m., when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,
AGENTS.
56329 F 21

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club

NOTICE

The following Hunts will be held during the Lunar New Year Holidays, namely:

GRIFFIN HUNT on Friday, 16th inst. (This is only open to bona-fide griffins that arrived in Shanghai after 1st August, 1922).

ORDINARY HUNT on Saturday, 17th inst.

CONSOLATION HUNT on Tuesday, 20th inst. (This is only open to Riders and Ponies that have been through at least One Hunt this Season. All winners during this Season are barred).

ANNUAL RACE MEETING, Saturday, 3rd March, 1923.

By kind permission of the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club the above will be held on the Shanghai Race Course. Entries for same will close at the Grand Stand, at 7 p.m. on Saturday, 24th February, 1923. Entry-forms are available at the Grand Stand. International Recreation Club House and the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Company's Office, Bubbling Well Road.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.
56252 F 16

Washington Ball

Applications for invitations to the Washington's Birthday Ball to be held at the New Carlton on February 22nd, may be made during the China New Year holidays to

J. E. Doyle, The China Press, 41 Canton Road

J. J. Rogers, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, 1 Kiukiang Road.

J. W. BALDWIN,
Room 145-146 Astor House.

No applications will be received after February 20.

Committee in Charge

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3112.
MOTOR FREIGHT VEHICLE LICENCE.

The following amended Licence Condition will be enforced from February 22:

No. 20—That vehicles of and exceeding a gross weight of 8,000-lbs. shall be denoted as Heavy Freight Vehicles and shall carry as a distinguishing mark a red disc, 6 inches in diameter, affixed to the front of the car, and a small red disc, 2 inches in diameter, painted on the front glass of the head lights. Heavy Freight Vehicles are not permitted to make use of bridges closed to Heavy Vehicular traffic.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 15, 1923.
56332 F 21

In the American Consular Court for the District of Shanghai, China

In re Last Will and Testament of CARRIE ELIZA OWEN, Deceased.	Cause No. 2077 Estate No. 490 NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 10, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

OLIVE E. BAGBY,
Executrix,
Soochow, China.
February, 10, 1923.
56164

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of William Henry Lunt, *Deceased.*	*Cause No. 2064* *Estate No. 486* NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 28, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Jessie I. Lunt,
Executrix,
92 Yuyuen Road,
Shanghai, China.
55764

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of WILLIAM HENRY SEARS, Deceased.	Cause No. 2016 Special Proceeding No. 472. NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Sears, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 15th, 1923, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

GRACE BOYD SEARS,
Executrix,
Pingtu, Shantung, China.
Pingtu, Shantung, Feb. 16th, 1923.
56331

"RED RING" BRAND
BURGUNDIES and CLARETS
"GOLD RING" BRAND
WHITE WINES

"RED RING" Brand Clarets are guaranteed perfectly pure Bordeaux Clarets, free from drugs, colouring or added matter.

"GOLD RING" Brand White Wines are ideal dinner wines.

Insist on the "RED RING" & "GOLD RING" Brands

Garner, Quelch & Co.
73, 73A Szechuen Road.
Tel. C. 2021.

WHO WANTS THIS MOTOR CAR?

This car may be seen at any time at 45 Szechuen Road (Telephone Central 1892). It is a Chevrolet Sedan in good condition and will be sold for one Thousand Taels, half the price of a new car.

To those who have articles to sell in America, we place at their disposal our services and solicit correspondence. No requisition is too large—no inquiry too small—all letters will receive prompt and detail replies.

MacDonell & Healy
Agents for
Import & Export Houses
1012 Post St.
Seattle, Washington. U.S.A.
Cable Address: Oricosha
Bentley's Code—Cypher Code.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

16th Hunt—Saturday, 17th Feb. 1923.

START.—MISERY FLATS, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, SICCAWEI, at 3.30 p.m.

FINISH.—WILL BE ANNOUNCED AFTER THE HUNT HAS STARTED

F. W. POTTER,
Master, S.P.H.C.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1923.
56336 F 16

D'Auxion de Ruffe's Office
69 Rue du Consulat

Me. E. LAFFRANQUE, barrister at law, Officer of the Legion of Honour

Notice is hereby given, on behalf of Mr. LI HONG KI (李鴻吉) the head of the Li Ziu Lun Tang (李眾倫堂) family and others kinsmen, that a piece of land of about 10 mous, situated Avenue Foch (Shanghai), 27th-pao, 3rd-tou, character Kao, where the graves of their ancestors are located, is their undivided property and that they do not intend to sell it.

Should anybody offer this land on sale or in mortgage, it would be without their consent and they should consequently consider such a transaction as null and void.

The present opposition is to be registered in the French Mixed Court.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1923.
E. LAFFRANQUE,
barrister at law.
56319 F 21

NOTICE

We have this day removed our Offices from 11 Ezra Road to No. 6 Hankow Road, second floor.

H. A. NAFTALY TRADING CORPORATION.
Shanghai, 14th February, 1923.
56321 F 21

"MADE-TO-ORDER" Filing Systems

WE DESIGN AND MAKE A SYSTEM TO FIT YOUR BUSINESS — WHETHER IT IS LARGE OR SMALL— INSTEAD OF ALTERING YOUR BUSINESS TO FIT A HARD-AND-FAST SYSTEM

ALL OUR GUIDES, FOLDERS, ETC., ARE MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY AND CAN BE MADE TO TAKE CARE OF ANY CLASS OF MATERIAL

FOR GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE OUR "OAC" FFICIENCY SYSTEM COVER BOTH FOREIGN AND CHINESE NAMES AS THEY OCCUR IN FOREIGN BUSINESSES HERE

IF YOU WOULD CARE TO SEE THE FINEST AND MOST EFFICIENT FILING SYSTEMS IN CHINA IN OPERATION, 'PHONE C. 4778 AND ASK FOR OUR FILING DEPARTMENT

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Specialists in Office Equipment
22 Nanking Road, SHANGHAI

Sound Investments

For TEN years the **International Savings Society** has had as its chief slogan the three words

SAFETY—PROFIT—CONVENIENCE

We believe that the three things that interest SAVINGS DEPOSITORS most are just these:—

First—SAFETY.
Second—PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.
Third—CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

I.S.S. Premium Bonds provide all these.

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

Is Your Complexion of Interest to You?

Ask your druggist to tell you about

VENUS BEAUTY PACK

The Liberty Toiletries Company, Limited

CABINET of MASSAGE

and Medical Cosmetic.
No. 573 Nanking Road.

FACE MASSAGE and all kind of massage with electrical apparatus. Manicure, Special care of the hair and skin and the removal of all skin defects by a carefull and experienced Specialist. Tel. C. 178. Attendance from 9-12 a.m. and 2-7 p.m.

56009

LET US DO YOUR
PAINTING AND DECORATING

Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.
C. S. UPSON, Mgr.
Office 125 Bubbling Well Road
55961

Business and Official Notices

In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai

Chinese Civil Case No. P. 12,127

Re: THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL TOBACCO Co., Ltd.,
興業煙草有限公司清理案)
(In Liquidation)

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following assets of the above Company:

1. Godown, (one storied, brick built, tiled roof) situated at No. 473 Kung Hsin Road, Chapei district.

2. Lease of Factory (brick built, iron roof, partly two and partly three storied) situated at Jiukiang Road, Chapei district.

3. Machinery in Factory.

4. Furniture and Fittings in Factory.

5. Stock of Tobacco Leaves, Cigarettes, Boxes, Packets, wrappers, Paper, etc, in Godown and Factory.

The godown is the property of the company, and they hold a 30 year lease of the land on which it is built, 2 years of which lease have expired.

The factory is not owned by the company, but they hold a lease which expires at the end of the 4th moon of the 15th year of the Republic of China. The landlord is prepared to sell the factory buildings and land either immediately or at the expiration of the lease.

The machinery consists of Tobacco Cutting and Rolling Machines of American, Chinese, and Japanese makes, Electric Motor, Steam Engine, Shafting and Belting, Pumps of English, American and German makes, Fans, Paper Cutting Machines, Moistening Machines, etc.

Tenders, which should be sent to the undersigned on or before 15th March, 1923, may be made for the business as a going concern including all of the above mentioned assets, or part of the assets.

Before making tenders the premises, etc. may be inspected by intending bidders on application to the undersigned, when full particulars will be given.

Bidders must be prepared to take possession and pay 25% of the price immediately, if their tenders are accepted. The date of payment of the balance will be fixed later.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai, 9th February, 1923.
56196 F 20

Kwang Ching Soap Factory

Kwang Ching Road, Wusih

We beg to announce that we are manufacturing all kinds of soaps of the best quality for home, hotel and hospital use. The products are turned out under expert supervision and with the most up-to-date machinery. We also carry a stock of Glycerine, quality 28 degree Be.

All drug stores, pharmacies and other wholesale dealers are requested to communicate with our business department at the North Gate, Wusih, (無錫北門內棋杆下)and samples will be sent.

Kwang Ching Soap Factory.
Kwang Ching Road, Wusih.
56208 F 20

Chinese New Year
GREAT CHEAP SALE

Will you want to buy the best quality and lowest price trunks and curios?
COME AND SEE
LET US RESERVE YOU,
Suit Cases, Leather Trunks, Leggings, Wardrobe Trunks, Hand Bags, Brass Wares, Lacquer Wares, Art Goods, Foochow Trays, etc.

CHAO CHONG STORE
A135 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Opposite C. P. O.
55819

TO LET

A three-storied foreign house, situated on Gordon Road, No. 24 with garden, stable, bath-room, electric light and bell. For further particulars please apply to the Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, 650 Tientsin Road or apply to Mr. Liu Bu San, Tax Office, Nantao, Shanghai. (南市十六舖稅務總公所劉璞山君)
56033

CHARGEURS REUNIS

Fast and up to date Passenger Steamers LESIRADE sailing from Shanghai about 31st of March Aurigny sailing from Shanghai about 25th of May.

First class Shanghai-Marseille L. Stg. 104. 10. 0.

Second class Shanghai-Marseille L. Stg. 44. 0. 0.

Agents: Racine & Cie.
Telephone C. 953
T. F. 123

Free! Free!

We hereby give to each customer a highly desired and beautifully engraved wall picture free for every three dollars worth of goods purchased from us.

Sean You Zoo & Co., Ltd.
P425 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 7485.
Y16 A N. Szechuen Rd. Tel. N. 1036.
47639

CAFE CECIL

At 456 Kiangse Road

Opposite Messrs. L. Moore's auction rooms

will be opened on

MONDAY, 19th Inst.

when free tea and coffee will be served

Please drop in

56328 F 16

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 323.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/8).

The public is hereby notified that, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, tenders are hereby invited for the supply of

ABOUT 126,000 feet B.M. OREGON PINE LOGS

for delivery at the Railways Wharf at Pukow.

Tender Forms attached with Full Particulars of number of pieces and sizes required may be obtained from the Head Office of the Administration, Tientsin, Hopei. By Order of the Ministry of Communications, those wishing to submit tenders are required to make a deposit of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($150.00), Tientsin Local Currency, which will be refunded to the respective tenderer after the selection of tender.

In case the successful bidder announces his inability to supply the timber or fails to call at the Administration's Office for the signing of a contract within the stated period after the announcement of selection of tender, his deposit made at the time of tendering is forfeited.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax and marked on outside of envelope "Tender For Oregon Logs" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin, the same must reach the Administration before noon of the 21st day of February, 1923 and will be opened at three o'clock on the same day.

No tender will be entertained unless presented within the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Administration. The Administration does not bind itselfto accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

Tientsin, 7th February, 1923. (sd.) SUN FUNGTSAO,
Managing Director.
56186 F 20

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
Notification No. 324.
EXPRESS TRAINS Nos. 1 & 2 (194/50).

Commencing from 16th February, 1923, New ALL STEEL CARS luxiously equipped with UP-TO-DATE conveniences and with Sleeping Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will replace the present cars on the Express Trains on this Line.

Passengers travelling on these Trains will be required to pay an additional Train de Luxe Charge of the same amount as the Express Extra Charge.

Tientsin, 9th February, 1923. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.
56230 F 22

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund $7,000,000
Reserve Liabilities .. £3,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 *The Bund*

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
Harbin		Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

G. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
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D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. & Deputy Chairman.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Iloilo	Penang
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Johore	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	Peking	Vladivostock
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow		
Harbin		

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,060,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin.
Hailar	Kashgar	Urumtchi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bjeuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications,

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1015).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien,
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund,
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. WOO, Sub-Manager.
S. F. HUANG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc,

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946
C. 5651

Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

apital ..... Yen 10,000,000

ad Office ..... Peking.
egistered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADA, Manager.
K. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars, 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $100,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted, Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3092.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,453,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	SPAIN
Hankow	Barcelona
Harbin	Madrid
Hongkong	STRAITS
Canton	Singapore
INDIA	DOMINICA
Bombay	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	San Francisco
JAPAN	San Pedro
Tokyo	Santiago
Yokohama	Puerto Plata
Kobe	Barahona
JAVA	La Vega
Batavia	PANAMA
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,448,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$8,534,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Kincheng Banking Corperation
金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital ..$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $5,000,000
Reserved Fund .....$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.
Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch C. C. Woo.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai.
Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 3306
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 3442

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Weltevreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C, Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital .... $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd
Established 1908

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits	$120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	89,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Phom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank
(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 150,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

Shanghai Branch:
And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.
Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$420,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address:
"COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	750,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

EQUITABLE
Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
CORRESPONDENTS:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York

NEW YORK	LONDON	PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co.,	San Francisco, Cal.	The
Northwestern National Bank of Portland,		
Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.		

大通銀行

Shanghai Branch:
1 Kiukiang Road
Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T.T. Dept.)

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold

JAS. J. ROGERS
E. C. FUNCK
Managers.

興業銀行
THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552.

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
F N B	Feb. 11	Balny	Fr. Gun-boat
O. D.	Feb. 1	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
O. D. W.	Dec. 31	Cockchafer	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	——	Calabria	Ital. Cruiser
Mc.W.	——	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
O. D.	Dec. 26	E Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
McW.	Nov. 30	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat

Commercial Bank of China
Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Exchange Market

In their weekly report on the exchange market, Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand write as follows:
Exchange: After slight fluctuations the London price of silver reverted to last week's closing price of 30 ⅝d. for cash, and 1-16d. higher at 30 9-16d. for forward delivery. Our official rate for "T.T. on London" at 3-0d. is ⅛d. lower since our last circular. Our exchange market has been dominated by a demand for cash in certain quarters and the cash rate for T.T. on London has ruled at from 3-0 ⅞d. to 3-1⅛d. The latter rate was offering at the close. Exchange business in connection with "Imports" and "Exports" is very small and we close steady in the absence of business.
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:
Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 23,092,000 a decrease of Tls. 22,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $28,860,000 a decrease of $2,580,000.
Estimated value Tls. 43,871,000 as against Tls. 50,097,000 held at this time last year.

Vessels Due

A. le Rideau, *Marseilles*	Feb. 21
Autolycus, *Liverpool*	Feb. 16
Changsha, *Hankow*	Feb. 18
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 20
Chohei Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 24
E. of Russia, *Hongkong*	Feb. 24
Elkridge, *S. Francisco*	Feb. 25
Hawaii Maru, *U.S.A.*	Feb. 16
Hsinkong, *Hongkong*	Feb. 18
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Feb. 20
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Feb. 18
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Feb. 21
Hwahchie, *Chinwangtao*	Feb. 16
Kaiping, *Chinwangtao*	Feb. 16
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	Feb. 17
Kashima Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 22
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Feb. 24
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Feb. 20
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Feb. 23
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	Feb. 17
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 22
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 17
Kweilee, *Hankow*	Feb. 16
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 17
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Feb. 18
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Feb. 19
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Feb. 25
Kosai Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 25
Liangchow, *Hongkong*	Feb. 22
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 18
Luenho, *Hankow*	Feb. 21
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Feb. 22
Montague, *Portland*	Feb. 26
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Feb. 24
Nikko Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 21
Nanchang, *Hongkong*	Feb. 19
Poyang, *Hankow*	Feb. 21
Pres. Grant, *Seattle*	Feb. 24
Pres. Jackson, *Hongkong*	Feb. 17
Pres. Wilson, *Hongkong*	Feb. 16
Pres. Lincoln, *S. Francisco*	Feb. 21
Pingwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 19
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 17
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Feb. 20
Shengking, *Hankow*	Feb. 25
Shinfoo, *Chinwangtao*	Feb. 17
Shinon, *Chinwangtao*	Feb. 16
Sicilia, *Bombay*	Feb. 21
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Feb. 21
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 23
Suwa Maru, *Europe*	Feb. 19
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Feb. 24
Tatung, *Hankow*	Feb. 17
Tenyo Maru, *S. Francisco*	Feb. 17
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Feb. 25
Tungwah, *Dairen*	Feb. 16
Wawalona, *Portland*	Feb. 19
Waishing, *Tientsin*	Feb. 17
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Feb. 16
Wosang, *Chefoo*	Feb. 17
Woosung, *Hankow*	Feb. 19
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Feb. 23
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Feb. 18
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Feb. 20
Yushun, *Swatow*	Feb. 17

Weather Report

Feb. 14.—A new depression is apparently deepening in Kiangsi, but the telegrams of the Valley are late. Area of high readings between Manchuria and Hokkaido. Moderate and unsteady breezes all along our coasts, with mist or fog in many spots. Overcast and damp weather at Shanghai. The rain begins in the evening, increasing as the night advances.
Feb. 15.—Heavy showers during the whole night. The pressure is falling, rapidly, and the wind veers gradually to SE and S.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

8, JINKEE ROAD

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. .	$1000
Chartered	£18 B.
Russo-Asiatic ..	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 495 B.
North China ...	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H. 220 B.
Yangtsze	25 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 21¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. 116½ B.
Hongkong Fire .	H. 450 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 230
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	81/3
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 90
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 50 B.
Mining	
Kalpling	Tls. 19.40
Oriental Cons. ..	18/-
Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. 180 S.
Shanghai Dock..	Tls. 96½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7 B.
" Pref. ..	Tls. 5.40 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 195 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 155 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$42½ B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land .	Tls. 105 B.
Shanghai Land..	Tls. 105
Carlton Ltd. ...	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)....	Tls. 15½ B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 110 B.
Laou-kung-mow.	Tls. 28
Oriental	Tls. 9
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 114
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 151 S.
Green Island ...	Tls. 20.60 B.
Langkats	Tls. 28½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz..	Tls. 6¾ B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford..	Tls. 106 B.
Koutrie	$45 E.
Watson	Tls. 15
Weeks	Tls. 18¼ B.
Rubbers (local)	
Aima	Tls. 9
Amherst	Tls. 0.45 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 3½ B.
Anglo-Dutch ...	Tls. 6.80 B.
Ayer Tawah....	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.20 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.87½ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2¼ B.
Chemor United..	Tls. 1.22½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2¼
Consolidated ...	Tls. 2.62½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 2.55 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 0 B.
Karan	Tls. 7½ B.
Kedah	Tls. 1¼ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1.45 B.
Kroewoek Java .	Tls. 12½ B.
Padang	Tls. 5¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.40 B.
Permata	Tls. 3 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.97½ B.
Seekees	Tls. 1.10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.45 B.
S'hai Klebang ..	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 8½
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 1.30 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.95 B.
Sungala	Tls. 9 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3½
Sua Manggis ...	Tls. 0.85 B.
S'hai Seremban .	Tls. 0.70 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.95 B.
Tanah Merah ..	Tls. 1.80 B.
Tebong	Tls. 4 B.
Ziangbes	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Gas ..	Tls. 32 B.
Horse Bazaar ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury ..	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone .	Tls. 71 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 160 B.

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, February 15, 1923

OFFICIAL

Anglo Javas 6.85
Langkats Comb. 25.00 March
Tebongs 1.82½

UNOFFICIAL

Langkats Comb. 24.50 March
Chemors 1.30 March
Repahs 0.95 Feb.
Senayang (100 share) 1.40
See Kee 1.12½
Chemors 1.32½ March
Ziangbes 4.15 cash
4.20 March
Telephones 72.00

Money Exchange

Shanghai, February 15, 1923

Mexican Dollars

Market	71975
Native Interest	16
Shanghai Gold Bars 978	
Touch	331
Copper Cash	233.000
Bar Silver	30½
Bar London rate	
Paris on London	77.85
New York on London	467¾

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London
Telegraphic Transfer 3/0
Demand 3/0⅛
New York
Telegraphic Transfer 70¼
Demand 70½

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/0
London (Demand)	3/0¼
London 4 m-s	3/0¼
India (T.T.)	223¼
France (T.T.)	1170
America (T.T.)	70¼
Hongkong (T.T.)	74
Japan (T.T.)	69
Batavia (T.T.)	180
Straits (T.T.)	78½

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits ..	3/2
London 4 m-s Docts ...	3/2¼
London 6 m-s Credits ..	3/2½
London 6 m-s Docts ..	
France 4 m-s	1220
America 4 m-s L/c	73¾
Docts	74¼

(French Wireless)

Exchange London	77.835
New York	16.16350
Germany	0.075
Belgium	88.10

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 24¼=Tls. 138.41
@ exch. 72.2=Mex. $191.70

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 1¼d=Tls. 6.44
@ exch. 72.2=Mex. $8.92

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR FEBRUARY

Hk. Tls. 5.38	@ 3s. 0⅝d.	£1
" 1.26	@ 71	Gold $1
" 1	@ 1060½	Fr. 11.81
" 1	@ —	Marks —
" 1	@ 70⅛	Yen 1.59
" 1	@ 222¾	Rupees 2.48
" 1	@ —	Roubles —
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
" 1	@ 4.32½	Ital. Lire 15.96

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling, on America 71¾
Demand buying, on America 72¼
Demand selling on London 3/0⅛
Demand buying, on London 3/1¼

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 250,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.05

LONDON-PARIS RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 14.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1—77.835 Francs.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY
MANUFACTURED BY
KEEN, ROBINSON & Co. LIMITED

Agents

Brunner, Mond & Co.
(China) Ltd.

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

February 15, 1923

Spot bar silver was down 1-16d and forward unchanged in London yesterday. The New York price is unchanged and the London-New York cross rate declined to 468-⅝. Our official quotations here today were unchanged from yesterday and as speculators were buyers and banks had fulfilled their cash requirements, and in view of the holidays were disinclined to sell, the market was easy throughout the day.

At the opening a small amount of business in Sterling was done at 3-1 for February, 3-0⅝ March and 3-0¼ April delivery.

Later in the day the market eased off considerably and at the close there were no sellers of Sterling at better than 3-0⅝ February, 3-0⅛ March 3-0 for forward.

The best sellers of Gold Dollars were offering 71 for February and 70¾ for forward delivery. Banks were quoting 3-1 and 73 for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills.

There was nothing doing in the London silver mraket yesterday but the market there as well as in New York is reported as steady.

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, February 15, 1923
Langkas (Com. 24¼ cash, 25.00 March and 25¼ April
Anglo-Javas 7.00 0
Tebons 1.85
Kedahs 1.35 and 1.37½
Chemors 1.32½

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 15, 1923

OFFICIAL

Langkats (Com.) 24.00 cash
25.00 March. 25.00 April
Ewo Mills (Ord.) 16.00 March
S'hai Coton 118.00 March
S'hai Tugs (ord.) 87.50 Mar.
New Eng. (Prof.) 5.00 XD.
S'hai Docks 100.00 Mar., & cash
Anglo Javas 7.00
Batu Anams 1.20
Consolidated 2.75 and 2.85
Permatas 3.00
Seekee 1.25 Tls.Tls.T
Semambus 1.65
Senanages 1.47½ and 1.56
S'hai Klebangs 0.35
Tanah Merah 0.97½
Ziangbes 4.15 e3
Almas 9.10 March

UNOFFICIAL

Union Insurance NH $222.50
Yangtsze (com.) Tls. 24.00 Feb. 25.00 March
Ewo Mills (Ord.) 16.00 Mar.
Batu Anams 1.22½
Chemors 1.25 and 1.27½
Kedah 1.25 .Hfr
Samagagas 1.00
Senawangs 1.50
Tanah Merah 0.97½ cash 1.00 Feb.
Tebongs 1.80
Ziangbes 4.10 and 4.15
Chengs 2.20

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY

with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE

10 Canton Road, Shanghai

CHOW TZU KONG.

Bookseller, 111 Szechuen Road.
Tel. C. 3510.
Representative of
C. BENSINGER & CO., NEW YORK, U.S.A.
CODE-BOOK PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS

A B C Code, 5th Edition	Mex.$25.00
A B C Code, 5th Edition, (Improved.)	" $35.00
A B C Code, 6th Edition, Five-Letter Words	" $40.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, ...	" $25.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (Improved.)	" $30.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (Pocket Edition.) ...	" $20.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase and Table Code	" $50.00
Bentley's Table Code	" $25.00

S. L. L.

JAMS & MARMALADE

Apricot, Orange, Quince, Apple, Blackberry, Peach, Bilberry, Plum, Greengage, Rhubarb and Red Currant—1 lb. jar 80 cents—1 dozen jars $9.

Cherry, Strawberry and Raspberry—1 lb. jar 85 cents—1 dozen jars $9.60.

These JAMS prepared and packed by "Societa Ligure-Lombarda," Genoa, Italy, are guaranteed to be made with FRESH ITALIAN FRUITS AND PURE SUGAR only.

BIANCHI'S

Tel. C. 2264. 23 Nanking Road.

C. ISMER & CO.

44 NANKING ROAD.

Have Received New Stock of

Carriage and Ships Clocks, Watchman's Clocks

A fine assortment of latest style

French Binoculars and Telescopes

Hygrometers, Hydrometers, Chemical Thermometers, etc.
Best Quality, Lowest Prices.

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $2,000,000

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

an American Institution

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in U. S. Gold, Sterling, Francs, Taels and Local Currency.
Drafts Bought, Sold and Entered for Collection,
Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit.
Telegraphic Transfers to All Parts of The World,
Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.
Credit and Commercial Information or Advice.

Through Our Correspondents in All Parts of The World we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is Economical, Accurate and Prompt.

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PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, SINGAPORE, MANILA
SAN FRANCISCO
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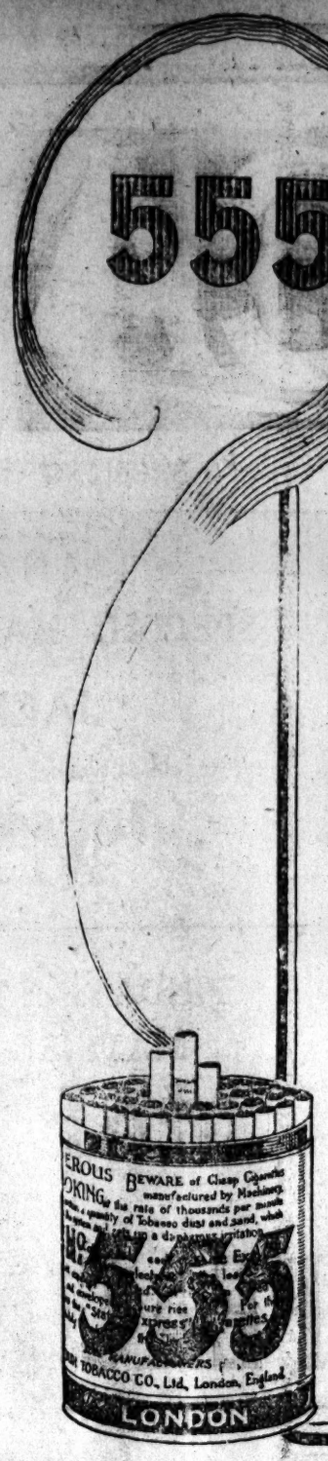
35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY



The Cigarette Question!! Are they Hand-Made?

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

BEWARE of Cigarettes manufactured by machinery at the rate of thousands per minute, containing matter injurious to the throat and lungs. 555 are made by hand, and 30% of every leaf used is first climinated in the form of stalk, sand and dust.

STATE EXPRESS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

555

DO NOT PAY HAND-MADE PRICES FOR MACHINE-MADE CIGARETTES.

Obtainable in every country of the World.

Sole Manufacturers:

ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD., LONDON.

HIGHEST GRADE OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING
L. P. DEGEN BELTING CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

Ready for Immediate Delivery

STAR BRAND

LEATHER BELTING

Complete Stocks Carried by

THE KOSTER COMPANY

12 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Cable Address; "KOSTER" All Codes

Manufactured by

L. P. DEGEN BELTING COMPANY

San Francisco, U. S. A.

Police Report For January.

Seven reports of armed robberies from dwelling houses and shops were received by the Police during January, according to the Police Report published in the "Municipal Gazette." In one instance shots were fired by the robbers but no one was injured, and in another the Japanese occupant of the premises and his wife were tied up and the telephone wires cut. One armed highway robbery was committed in the Sinza District, and a report of an armed robbery from a boat lying in the Hongkew Creek was also received. In connection with these and armed robberies occurring prior to January 1, nine men were arrested, of whom four were handed over to the Chinese Authorities, three were sentenced to imprisonment and the remaining two are still under remand. Four men were also apprehended for being in possession of arms for an unlawful purpose and are at present under remand.

Two men mentioned in the report for December as being under remand on charges of armed robbery were dealt with, one being handed over to the Military Governor and the other being sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

In connection with two cases of robbery in which no arms were used, one man was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. A Japanese has been arrested in Kobe and will be brought back to Shanghai for trial on a charge of having taken part in a highway robbery on Avenue Haig on December 4. Four of the six men mentioned in the report for December as being under remand charged with robberies in which no arms were used, received sentences ranging from three to eight years' imprisonment to be followed by expulsion from the Settlement. The other two are still under remand.

Serious crimes during January include the death on January 6 of a Chinese female as a result of being badly assaulted about the head with a hammer by her brother in their home on Yangtszepoo Road during a family dispute; the death on January 13 at the General Hospital of an American citizen as the result of a blow received on the head on January 12 and the murder on January 23 of a wharf coolie who was killed with a sword at a house in Tiendong Road. In the second case a Chinese was arrested and charged with manslaughter but the evidence available was not sufficient to sustain the charge and he was released. In connection with the Tiendong Road murder the victim's wife and two male Chinese were arrested, and on being found guilty were ordered to be sent to the Court of the Military Governor. A Japanese who was concerned in the case was also apprehended and is at present under remand. Two cases of attempted arson and one of arson were also dealt with, one man being arrested in one of the former cases and sentenced to imprisonment while in the latter one man is under remand. The case in which the adopted son of a ship's compradore was murderd on the Tsepoo Road on December 2, mention of which was made in the report for December, was concluded on January 23 when the accused were discharged.

KING GETS HORSES

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 14.—The late Lord Marcus de la Poer Beresford left £35,641. He bequeathed all his race horses and brood mares to the King.

Watchman Wins Judgment From Tuck For Wages

At the British Supreme Court yesterday before Assistant Judge Peter Grain, Channan Singh sued E. L. Tuck for $115, being due for wages for November and December, 1922, and January, 1923, at $30 per month, and coal, $25. Plaintiff was watchman at 833 Avenue Edward VII, the former offices of the defendant. Last week plaintiff said he was told his account would be settled, but on visiting the Astor he failed to find Mr. Tuck. He asserted he had not been paid a cash since he had been in the employment of the defendant.

The Judge remarked that there were several judgments against the defendant.

Judgment for plaintiff was given for the amount claimed.

Tutan's Tomb To Be Opened Feb. 18

(Reuter's Service)

Luxor, Feb. 14.—Tourists are already thronging the Valley of Kings and are increasing in numbers daily following the announcement of the decision to open the sealed Chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb on February 18.

The occasion will be one of great ceremony. It will be attended by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, Lady Allenby and the Queen of the Belgians, who will arrive at Alexandria on February 16. It is hoped that King Fuad will send a detachment of his bodyguard of picked Egyptian troops as a guard of honor.

The work of clearing the outer chamber is being speeded up. The treasures brought out include elaborately decorated chariots, a lion-headed couch, State robes horus birds, strange heraldic animals and bizarre artistic designs.

Empire Theatre

On Friday, Saturday & Sunday, Feb. 16th, 17th & 18th.
At 7 p.m.
LOUISE LOVE, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE POLO in
Two New Episodes
"BROKEN COIN"
In 4 Parts

At 9.15 Sharp
ETHEL CLAYTON
in
'Men, Women & Money'
MATINEES
On Friday, Feb. 16th at 3.30 p.m.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN
Ep. 1 & 2 in 5 Parts.
On Saturday, Feb. 17th at 3.30 p.m.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN
Ep. 3 & 4 in 4 Parts
and
"BRIDE 13"

On Sunday, Feb. 18th at 3.30 p.m.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN
Ep. 5 & 6 in 4 Parts
and
"BROKEN COIN"

ADMISSION:
Box $1.00 Dress Circle .60, 1st Class .40 & 2nd Class .20 Children Half Prices.

From Mon. to Fri., Feb. 19th to 23rd Matinee Daily at 3.30 p.m

Olympic Theatre

KATHLEEN PARLOW
THE WORLD'S GREATEST WOMAN VIOLINIST
Will Give
FAREWELL RECITALS
on
Friday, 23rd Feb. at 9.15 p.m.
MATINEE
Saturday, 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
Prices $3, 2 & 1
From Feb. 16 to 20th
BOOKING AT OLYMPIC THEATRE
from 2 p.m.

CARLTON THEATRE

BUBBLING WELL AND PARK ROADS

By REQUEST
SPECIAL MATINEE SUNDAY, 3 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
The child wonder of the movies in his unique photoplay
"MY BOY"

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY
MATINEE SATURDAY 3 p.m:
MAE MURRAY
IN
"PEACOCK ALLEY"

ALL WEEK — COMMENCING MONDAY MATINEE **Feb. 19** — ALL WEEK
Matinee Every Day, at 3 p.m. Every Night, at 9.15 p.m.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
Masterful and Beautiful Chinese love story
"BROKEN BLOSSOMS"
with an all star cast including
Lillian Gish and Richard Barthlemess
Unanimously acclaimed by press and public
THE MOST WONDERFUL PICTURE
THE MOST WONDERFUL STORY
THE MOST WONDERFUL CAST
THE MOST WONDERFUL OF ALL GRIFFITH PRODUCTIONS

For SIX MONTHS, this sublime photoplay masterpiece played at the George M. Cohan Theatre, New York, to the most phenomenal attendance ever accorded a motion picture.

New York Paid $3.00 Gold To See This Beautiful Photoplay.
Shanghai Can See It, As Well As All Other Super-Productions At Regular Carlton Theatre Prices

EVERY NIGHT, at 9.15 p.m. **MATINEE DAILY, at 3 p.m.**
Booking at Theatre Box Office Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

LOWER FLOOR, Unreserved **60 cts. and $1.00** | DRESS CIRCLE, Reserved **$1.50 and $2.00**

MATINEE PRICES
ADULTS **$1.00** and CHILDREN **60 cts.**
Entire Balcony reserved at Matinee's

ISIS THEATRE

To-night, Friday, Saturday & Sunday at 7 p.m. and 9:15 p.m.
THE MOST THRILLING, FASCINATING AND ASTOUNDING NEWSPAPER STORY EVER CONCEIVED BY A HUMAN BRAIN
MARSHAL NEILAN
PRESENTS:
"GO AND GET IT"
SEE
DINTY—The Funniest Kid the World Has Ever Produced.
HELEN, the Beautiful Woman of Mystery.
"SHUT THE DOOR"
GORDON—the Heavy Heartless Villian.
KIRK CONNELLY, the Human Spider—World Renowned Stunt Artist.
AND
FERRE.—The Great Enigma—The Most Terrifying Monster Dame Nature Ever Mothered.

WESLEY BARRY

WHAT IS IT?
MEN, BEAST OR DEVIL?
Shiver with the multitude at the terrific combat between this gigantic brute and the dauntless young World War Veteran. Not since the Roman Gladiators has such an Exhibition been staged.

Commencing Monday and on Tuesday and Wednesday at 7 and 9:15 p.m.
JOE RYAN in "The Purple Riders"

A Vitagraph Serial

A Serial of Mystery and Adventure in 15 episodes, 30 parts.
DRAGGED TO DEATH'S DOOR
the target of "THE PURPLE RIDER'S" shaft of malice—on at dizzy speed over cactus and mesquite and prickly pear!
One of hundreds of heart-quickening punches in this mad, smashing, hardriding serial of the Old West, filled on the rapidly-fading frontier by the best known cowboy on the screen—PRESENTING THE FIRST THREE EPISODES

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEES
Friday at 3 p.m.
"GO AND GET IT"
Saturday at 3 p.m.
"THE SON OF WALLINGFORD"
Sunday at 3 p.m.
"SHOULD A WOMAN TELL?"
Monday and Tuesday at 3 p.m.
"THE PURPLE RIDERS"
Episodes 1, 2 and 3

Auto Castle Is Awarded Tls. 500 In Motor Car Suit

Judgment for Tls. 500 was given Messrs. Julian, Alfred and Silvain Heimendinger, trading as the Auto Castle, against Mr. L. Delbourgo by United States Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday.

The suit, which was an outgrowth of the purchase of an automobile from the Auto Castle by Mr. Delbourgo, has occupied several sittings of the court.

The judgment was as follows:

The evidence submitted in this case shows that the defendant executed a contract whereby he agreed to exchange his motor car for one owned by the plaintiff with a definite promise to pay the latter an additional Tls. 500.00 on a definite subsequent date.

The contract appears to be clearly stated as to its terms but defendant seeks to set it aside on the grounds of fraudulent misrepresentations amounting to a warranty upon which the defendant relied, the truth of which was not discovered until after he had signed the agreement. The defendant further contends that testimony showing these facts is admissible as resting in parol to show a warranty that is not directly expressed in the terms of the contract. The plaintiffs take the contrary view that if the parties once reduce their agreement to writing it is not subject to change by parol or contemparaneous evidence. That the writing constitutes the whole intention of the parties and all are bound thereby.

In consulting the decisions on this subject, I find that the federal cases appurtaining thereto practically, as a whole, sustains the plaintiff's contention. In the case of Hamilton Iron & Steel Co. -vs- Groveland Mining Co., et al. 233 Federal 388, Judge Sanford says:

"When a written contract is upon its face couched in such terms as import a complete legal obligation, without any uncertainty as to the object or extent of the engagement, it is conclusively presumed that the whole engagement of the parties, and the extent and manner of their undertaking, were reduced to writing in the contract."

and also refers to the case of Mormet Coal Co. vs Peoples Coal Co., 226 Federal 650 in which Judge Knappen says:

"Yet the rule is well settled that a parol representation is not admissible in the absence of fraud or mutual mistake, when the written contract purports to contain the entire agreement."

also citing in his decision, the opinion of Chief Justice Fuller in the case of Seitz vs Brewing Co. 141 United States, 510, wherein he had announced a similar interpretation of the law.

This rule is also aptly expressed in the case of Union Selling Co. vs Jones, 128 Federal 674. Judge Van Devanter therein referring to th opinion of Judge Mitchell in Thomson vs Libby, 34 Minn. 373 which states:

"The rule forbids to add by parol where the writing is silent, as well as to vary where it speaks."

A further contention on the part of the defendant that parol evidence should be considered in this case is based on the grounds of misrepresentation and fraud.

The rule of evidence on this subject is clearly stated in the case of Chandler vs Thomson, 30 Federal, 42 in which Judge Day says:

"The exceptions to the general rule as to the parol evidence that relate to fraud, mistake, or accident in a written contract usually arise in courts of equity which has ample, elastic, and flexible forms and modes of procedure in administering full and adequate relief to suitors. Courts of Equity will look beyond the terms of a written contract, and consider the whole transaction, and will hear parol evidence in the investigation of allegations as to matters of fraud which induced or affected the terms of the contract, if the person seeking relief has acted promptly and decidedly upon the discovery of fraud, and has not derived such benefits from the transaction as to prevent the parties from being placed in statu quo. Proof of fraud, in actions at law, is restricted to narrower limits: the alleged fraud must affect the execution of the instrument."

It was further stated in his opinion:

"From the legal views of the defendant's counsel so clearly and confidently expressed in their brief, I suppoe that they did not advert to the distinction, so well settled, between a civil action in our state courts, in which legal and equitable rights and remedies may be adjusted and determined in the same trial, and an action at law in the federal courts, in which the principles, forms, and remedies of law and equity cannot be blended."

This last principle of the law appears to forcibly affect the status of the cause now under consideration.

In the case of George vs Tate, 102 United States, 570 Judge Swayne says:

"It is well settled that the only fraud permissible to be proved at law in these cases is fraud touching the execution of the instrument, such as misreading, the surreptitious substitution of one paper for another, or obtaining by some other trick or device an instrument which the party did not intend to give."

In the light of the foregoing cases, and which appears to forcibly express the law applicable to this case, and at the same time having carefully considered the cases submitted by defendant, I fail to find that the latter has shown sufficient law to upset that enunciated in the foregoing.

It is therefore considered and adjudged:

The the defendant pay to the plaintiff the sum of Shanghai Taels 500.00, and the former to pay the costs of this action.

Rubber Auctions

Messrs R. N. Truman and Compaay have received the following telegram from their Singapore Agents in connection with the auctions held there on Wednesday. February 14.

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.62½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 5 7/8d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.62 per pound equivalent to 1s. 5¾d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market steady. Offered 416 tons; sold 314 tons.

IT WILL BURN IN YOUR MEMORY FOREVER!

AT THE

APOLLO THEATRE

COMMENCING MONDAY FOR A WHOLE WEEK

TWO SHOWS DAILY at 5:30 and 9:15 p.m.

THE PICTURE MAGNIFICENT

The Fiery, passionate pet of the French Chasseurs—Cigarette, the Daughter of the Regiment, in a stupendous screen version of the most romantic story of adventure and thrill even written.

Like a Pamther at Bay—Cigarette stood guard over her fallen lover—as the Swarm of Swsriing Demons closed about...nearer...ever nearer.

GLORIOUS!———AUDACIOUS!———INSOLENT!

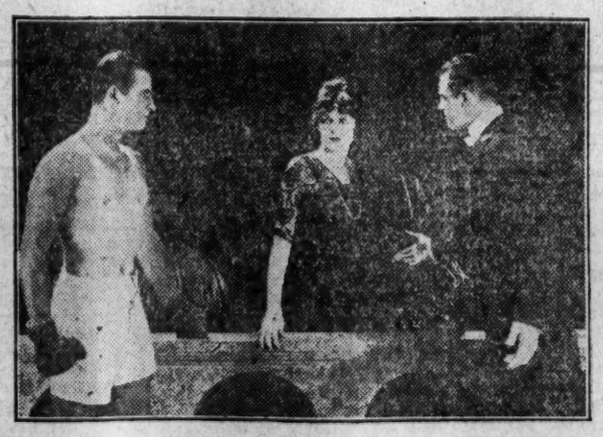
PRISCILLA DEAN

In CARL LAEMMLE'S presentation of the stupendous screen version of fiction's most romantic story of adventure

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

From the immortal novel by OUIDA

EIGHT ROMANTIC, PASSIONATE, EXOTIC REELS



Round Three of Witwer's Great Ring Romances Series

"THE LEATHER PUSHER"

STARRING

REGINARD DENNY as KANNE HALLIDAY
Alias KID ROBERTS

Fould in prize fight refuses to stop Bout. Watch Robert's next step to heavy-weight championship of the world.

You'll see your old friends: Jam McVey, Murphy and many others

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT TWO REEL-ROUND OF THE WONDER SERIES

Booking at Robinson's

AT THE

APOLLO THEATRE

Friday, Saturday, & Sunday, February 16th, 17th & 18th

GREAT DOUBLE BILL

THE STORY OF A WIFE WHO THOUGHT HERSELF INADEQUATE

PAULINE FREDERIQUE

In Florence Barclay's Remarkable Novel

"THE MISTRESS of SHENSTONE"

Depicting the Vivid Outpouring of a Woman's Soul

ROUND TWO

"THE LEATHER PUSHERS"

Witwer's famous two-reel ring romances series starring

REGINALD DENNY

As the Gentleman prize-fighter Kane Halliday alias "Kid Roberts' in his fight for the heavy-weight championship

VIGOROUS, CLEAN, RED-BLOODED STORIES OF THE PRIZE-RING

BOOKING at ROBINSON'S

MATINEE at 3 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 16th	*Saturday, Feb. 17th*	*Sunday, Feb. 18th*
Constance Binney in "First Love"	The Great Film "ATLANTIDE" 12 PARTS 12	Gladys Walton in "Short Skirts"

USUAL MATINEE PRICES

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Friday, February 16, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGWAH, Capt. McArthur will leave on Friday, Feb. 16, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KWEILEE, Captain Barret, will leave on Sunday, February 18, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, February 19, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, February 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons. Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Feb. 21, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, February 22, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, February 23, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The s.s. TENYO MARU, 22,000 tons, Capt. Y. Maki, will be dispatched on Saturday, February 17. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229-3230.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Sunday, Feb. 18, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

MANILA DIRECT—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer HAWAII MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtzepoo Wharf on February 18, at ———. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

TACOMA & SEATTLE via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer AFRICA MARU, 20,000 tons, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on February 28, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. 'Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow yesterday and is in Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Changsha left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The C. N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow on Sunday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow on Sunday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow on Monday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow on Monday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow left Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Nanchang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Hongkong on Sunday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Amoy on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

NORTHERN PORTS

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Wednesday and is docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Tsingtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang is due in Shanghai from Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Tsingtao on Sunday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at noon on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hwahchie (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinon (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinfoo (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Sahgnhai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao next Tuesday and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Dairen on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai today.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Tuesday and is to dock at the Wayside Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Sunday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai on Sunday and is to dock at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai next Monday and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Garbeta left Calcutta on Thursday, February 1 and is due to arrive in Shanghai about March 2.

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Jeypore left Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, February 7.

The B.I. s.s. Tanda is expected to leave Calcutta today and is due to arrive in Shanghai on March 13.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Nankin left London on Thursday afternoon, February 1, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 15.

The Nor. Lloyd s.s. Pfalz left Port Said on January 31 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on February 28.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala will leave London today and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on March 29.

The P. & O. s.s. Khiva arrived in Shanghai from Kobe on Wednesday and will sail for London and ports tomorrow. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Autolycus, from United Kingdom, left Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai this afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Khashmir which docked at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf from London Wednesday, will sail for Japanese ports at 11 o'clock this morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru is due in Shanghai from London and ports on Monday and will sail for Kobe next Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Angers left Shanghai for Marseilles and ports yesterday.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola, from London on January 19 with mail, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai next Monday.

The M.M. s.s. Azay le Rideau, with the French mail of January 12, is expected to leave Haiphong at 6 o'clock this morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai next Wednesday.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar is due to leave Vancouver for Taku Bar on February 23.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking was due to leave San Francisco on Wednesday, February 7, and is due in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on March 4.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar left Manila for San Pedro on Sunday, February 4.

The Dollar s.s. Virginia Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient at the middle of April.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln which left San Francisco on January 31, was due at Yokohama from Honolulu yesterday and is expected in Shanghai on February 21.

The Lumber Company s.s. West Jena is due to arrive in Shanghai from Portland on March 4 and will sail for the same port via Taku Bar and Dairen on March 7.

The S. & B. s.s. Elkridge is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on February 25 and will sail for Hongkong, the Philippines and Singapore on the 27th.

The S. & B. s.s. West Prospect is due to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on March 9 and will sail for Hongkong, the Philippines and Singapore on the 11th.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison will leave Seattle on Monday, February 19 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on March 8.

The P.M. s.s. Resolute, with 450 tourists of the Raymond and Whitcomb party, was due at Yokohama from Honolulu Monday afternoon, and is expected in Shanghai on the morning of Feb. 26. The vessel will sail that afternoon.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson is due in Shanghai from Hongkong this afternoon and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf between 2 and 3 o'clock. The liner is to sail for San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The C. P. S. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave Vancouver next Thursday and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on March 10.

The O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru, from Seattle and Tacoma, left Moji at noon on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai about noon today. The vessel will sail for Manila at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon and will dock at the Yangtzepoo Wharf upon its arrival.

The T.K.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru sailed from Woosung for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco last evening.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru is due at Woosung from San Francisco early tomorrow morning and the tender with incoming passengers is expected at the Customs jetty about 9:30 a.m. The vessel will sail for Hongkong in the evening, and the tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave at 2 p.m.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson sailed from the China Merchants' Central Wharf for Hongkong and Manila at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant which left Seattle on Feb. 7, is due at Yokohama next Monday and in Shanghai on the 24th.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft, from San Francisco on Feb. 8, is due at Yokohama from Honolulu next Friday and in Shanghai on February 28.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland is due to leave San Francisco on February 24 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on March 16.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson is due in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow afternoon and will dock at the Standard Oil Wharf about 2 o'clock. The vessel will sail at 11:30 a.m. Sunday and is due to arrive in Seattle on March 6. The tender with outgoing passengers for the steamer will leave sometime on Sunday morning.

Passengers Departing

Per I-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Nanking: Mr. E. J. Surman, Miss Russell, Mrs. Puddicombe, Mr. M. Milton; for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. McDavid, Messrs. A. J. Haiger, H. B. Emerson, Smith, Fabre, Geo. S. Aveyard, O. A. Christensen, B. Russell.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Hankow: Mr. P. N. Pratt.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Tsingtao: Mr and Mrs. Collins.

Per C.N. s.s. Whangpu for Nanking: Messrs. Momber, E. S. Wilkinson.

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PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING" ..... Mar. 19

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Apr. 21

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" ..... Mar. 5

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Apr. 8

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Telephones: General Office Central 4773
Agent Central 6313

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FREIGHT & PASSENGER

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	Departure Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 18	Mar. 6
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Mar. 2	Mar. 18
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Mar. 14	Mar. 30
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 26	April 11
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	April 7	April 23

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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Feb. 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 10

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FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

S.S. "ARCHER" .....Late March or early April.

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E/Russia	Feb. 24	Mar. 12	E/Asia	July 14	July 30
E/Asia	Mar. 24	Apr. 9	E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13
E/Canada	Apr. 9	Apr. 23	E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27
E/Russia	Apr. 21	May 7	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Australia	May 7	May 23	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Asia	May 19	June 4	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Russia	June 16	July 2	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 7
E/Australia	July 2	July 18			

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TO HONGKONG via MANILA		TO HONGKONG DIRECT	
Empress of Asia	Mar. 10	Empress of Canada	Mar. 24
Empress of Russia	April 6	Empress of Canada	May 18

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S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Feb. 17
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Mar. 9
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 17
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Apr. 3
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Apr. 14

FOR MANILA. via HONGKONG

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Feb. 22
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Mar. 18
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Apr. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Apr. 15

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U.S.S.B. S.S. 'WEST PROSPECT"	Mar. 9

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands and Singapore:

U.S.S.B. "ELKRIDGE"	Feb. 27
U.S.S.B. S.S. 'WEST PROSPECT"	Mar. 11

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TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	February 15
Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki	March 12
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	March 28

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Tenyo Maru direct	February 17
Korea Maru, direct	March 4

Frequent sailings thereafter.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE

*Tsushima Maru	End of Feb.	*Lyon Maru	Mid. of Mar.
*Lima Maru	Big. of Mar.	Kashima Maru	Feb. 24
*For Cargo		Hakone Maru	Mar. 10

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER
Iyo Maru .....Mar. 5

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA
*Toba Maru .....Mar. 2

FOR JAPAN

Takeshima Maru	Feb. 17	Nagasaki Maru	Feb. 23
Omi Maru	Feb. 18	Chokugo Maru	Feb. 23
Suwa Maru	Feb. 20	Nikko Maru	Feb. 24
Yawata Maru	Feb. 21		

FOR HONGKONG
Shinzuoka Maru .....Mar. 2

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong
Tango Maru .....Mar. 21

FOR SOUTH AMERICA. Via Durban and Cape Town From Kobe
Kanagawa Maru Mid. of Mar.

For freight, passage and further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA 8, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.
Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159, 2729; Freight Dept., (Ocean) North 1155, 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157,
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS, M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable arrival at Shanghai	Probable sailing from Shanghai
AZAY LE RIDEAU	12th Jan.	20th February	17th March
PORTHOS	26th January	6th March	31st March
ARMAND BEHIC	9th February	20th March	14th April
PAUL LECAT	23rd February	29th March	28th April
ANDRE LEBON	9th March	12th April	12th May
AMBOIS	23rd March	26th April	26th May

Rates of passage money to Marseilles
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CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North and South China Line

For Portland via Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... March 7th

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... February 19th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... February 26th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JENA" ..... March 4th

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... February 29th

For Portland, via Japan Ports

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... February 23rd

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O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... Mar. 5
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAGUE MARU" ..... March 7
FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports.
Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" (Direct to Kobe) ..Feb. 28
(Passenger can be accommodated).
FOR MANILA
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Feb. 18
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. (Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen)
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Feb. 22
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Feb. 28
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow,
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Feb. 28
FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN
S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... April 1

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"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Passengers Arrived

Per I-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankoy: Messrs. B. Watson, Frencr, Miss Gringut; from Kiuklang: Mr. C. W. Duff.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mrs. A. Huelson, Misses Rawles, Irving, Vail, Stendel, Messrs. D. H. Thomas, W. F. Teffer.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru from Hongkong: Messrs. A. C. De Cherong, Fred. Ellis, Ho Set Ji, G. Joseph, E. L. Matteson, Yeung Wai, Mrs. Yeung Yan Tsze and son, Messrs. Yu Liang-yeh, G. Wakita; through for San Francisco: Mr. P. Brennan, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Dunlap, Mr. F. M. Ellis, Miss M. Ellis, Messrs. Fong Bow-wong, W. Kanawyer, P. and Mrs. K. Sandhividyabadhana, Master See Sivisinha; for Yokohama: Mr. I. Matsuzaki; for Kobe: Messrs. Y. Gotoda, N. Miyamoto, Mr. and Mrs. S. Okamoto and infant.

Steamers Arrived

Feb. 15—H. K'tsen from Ningpo
Feb. 15—Taiyo M. from H'kong
Feb. 15—Haean from Foochow
Feb. 15—Hsinfung from W'chow
Feb. 15—Shawhsing from Dairen
Feb. 15—Dozan M. from .....
Feb. 15—Omi Maru from Japan
Feb. 15—Genoa M. from H'kong
Feb. 15—Hunan from Dairen
Feb. 15—Taksang from H'kong
Feb. 15—Kiangwah from H'kow
Feb. 15—Tuckwo from Hankow
Feb. 15Sungshan M. from H'kong
Feb. 15—Aizawa M. from T'tao
Feb. 15Kamakura M. from Europe

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	KHIVA	Feb. 17
	*MOREA	Mch. 3
	KASHMIR	Mch. 17
	DONGOLA	Mch. 31
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	Feb. 24
	MOREA	March 3
Calcutta—via Kobe.	TANDA	March 11
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TORILLA	Feb. 27
	TANDA	March 27
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	EASTERN	March 3
	ARAFURA	April 7
	ST. ALBANS	May 5

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Feb. 17	9 a.m.	P. Wilson	S. Francisco	Mar. 8
Feb. 17	9 p.m.	P. Jackson	Seattle	Mar. 6
Feb. 24	3 p.m.	E. of Russia	Vancouver	Mar. 12

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Feb. 23	9 p.m.	Kashima M.	London	
Feb. 24	———	Sicilia	London	Apr. 6

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Tsingtao and Dalny	Today	7.30 a.m.	Chohei Maru
Tsingtao	Feb. 17	10.30 a.m.	Sinklang
Dalny	Feb. 17	10.30 a.m.	Kwangse
Weihaiwei	Feb. 17	10.30 a.m.	Yingchow
Tsingtao and Dalny	Feb. 19	10.30 a.m.	Saikio Maru
V'tok and Siberia	Feb. 20	5 p.m.	via Train
Dalny	Feb. 21	9 p.m.	Kashing
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 21	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 23	9 p.m.	Chekiang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	9 p.m.	Khiva
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Today	9 p.m.	Hopsang
Amoy	Feb. 16	9.30 a.m.	Hunan
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 17	12.30 p.m.	Tenyo Maru
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Feb. 21	12.30 p.m.	Shantung
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Feb. 23	9 p.m.	Luchow
Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Feb. 24	9 p.m.	Yingchow

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Feb. 17	4 p.m.	Omi Maru
Manila	Feb. 17	4 p.m.	Hawaii Maru
Australia & N. Zealand	Feb. 17	12.30 a.m.	Tenyo Maru
River ports	Feb. 17	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Feb. 18	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Feb. 19	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila	Feb. 22	5 p.m.	P. Lincoln

Information For Mariners

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1923

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 2 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
		0h. 11m.	7ft. 1in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
11	15	11	34

Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset					
Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
6.5 a.m.	5.24 p.m.	6h. 43m.	5h. 46m.	5h. 58m.	6h. 31m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
February 30.29 in.
769.5 mm.

Meteorological Reports

February 16, 1923. SICCAWEI

	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.0
	Feb. 5.		Feb. 6.	
Sun rises today at 6.50				
Sun sets today at 17.39	30.40	30.44	30.42	30.46
Barometer (inches)	†0.02	†0.01	†0.02	0.00
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	0.00	—0.02	†0.02	†0.02
Wind—direction	NNE	NNE	N	N
Wind—miles per hour	11.2	2.5	9.9	6.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	34°4	30°4	31°5	3286
Humidity %	75	83	73	67
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	snow	snow	0.004	snow snow 0.004
February 5			24 hrs. Previous average	
SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT			dem 1922 Variation same period	
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		30.42	†0.04	30.34
Temperature (Min. 33°1)		35°8	—1°8	36°9
(Fahr.) (Max. 38°3)				
Rainfall (inches)		0.264	(Snow 0.004)	2.45

Passengers Departed

Per K.M.A. s.s. Patriot for Chinwangtao: Mr. and Mrs. A. Halton.

Per C.N. s.s. Szechuen for Swatow: Messrs. S. M. Cowles, Sternfeld, Blackstone, Tewkesbury; for Hongkong: Mrs. J. Mason, Mr. E. C. Williams.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Nanking: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bowker, Messrs. Ritchie, Wisner, D. Macfie, McMurray, Godfrey, J. R. Masson, Mackintosh, W. Wallace, C. C. Roberts; for Wuhu: Mr. J. L. Poole; for Hankow: Messrs. T. E. Trueman, W. Kerr.

Per M.M. s.s. Angers for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. R. Delente, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jaumain, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cammiarde, Miss M. Cammiarde, Messrs. H. and A. Cammiarde, M. Delente, L. Gaillard, Mr. A. and Mrs. M. Fremy, Miss L. Fremy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vrba, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alabergere, Misses M. and C. Alabergere, Mr. and Mrs. J. Webster, Messrs. S. Webster, R. Chevalier Lavaure, J. Durantete, A. Rory, Wang Tze-yu, Tsang Chou-yeou, Mouradoglou Endekinos, Ku Siin, Shen Yu-sien, G. Gidel, Miss Wo Tze-hwa, Mrs. Gidel, Mrs. Driot Helene; for Singapore: Messrs. C. Lampert, J. Easton; for Saigon: Messrs. Moffet, Lelann, Misses A. Darby, P. Gauthier; for Hongkong: Messrs. O. C. Fung, K. M. Cho, J. K. Mo, J. and N. Mihailoff, Master Mihailoff, Messrs. Pierre, Ouang Mei-tsing, Tsang Yung-sun, Li Tseng Sung.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson for Hongkong: Messrs. W. M. Young Jr., O. E. Nelson, H. E. Gibson, R. Cheng, E. M. Olivera, Mrs. A. H. dos Remedios, Misses E. and A. dos Remedios, Mrs. W. B. Butterworth, Mrs. J. G. Lisberger, Misses L. H. and J. O. Gordon, Grau Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Joseph, Messrs. R. G. MacDonald, J. Ellis, Tam Wing-sing, Chow Kung-mow, Za Leong Mok, Ock Men, Chang Ling-cheng, Wong Mensing, Lou Sat-ching, Ferrier, Malcolm, Brath, Porter, Peter Leong Hing Kee, Mrs. S. S. Briddon, Dr. R. Etter, Messrs. E. O. Wilson Chas. H. Benson, Wang, Ma, T. Y. and N. Y. Chow, A. Gvozdareff, M. A. Cohen, Dr. Sun Yat Sun Mr. C. O. Tam, Messrs. L. G. Bedmed, G. Knight, J. A. Quayle, C. J. S. MacDonald, A. S. Phillips, W. Z. Dailey, A. H. Remedios, G. Turner, J. R. Johanssen, F. C. H. Ollerdessen, M. J. Hughes, E. F. Mears, W. S. Campbell, G. T. Crawford, L. J. Coulcher, N. F. Marshall, E. A. Brodie, L. Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. R. and Master T. W. R. Wilson, S. Y. Young, Dr. Ivy, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Rev. Roberts, Mr. Hawkings; for Manila: Mrs. E. D. Leonard Mr. Z. and Mrs. R. Kliorin, Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Ezra, Master Ezra. Mrs. L. Lendsay, Mr. and Mrs. N. Sacks, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Starr, Miss E. J. Wiggs, Mrs. L. H. Kerkland, Mrs. V. M. Dowel, Capt. E. E. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. D. Little, Messrs. C. C. Courtney, O. H. Smith, L. P. Luce, Geo. Frank, I. Levis.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Feb.	17	11.00*	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	18	11.50*	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb.	20	—	New York via Suez	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	23	—	Portland, Ore.	Wawalona	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb.	24	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
Feb.	28	—	New York via Suez	C. of Norwich	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	28	—	Tacoma, Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	29	—	Portland	Montague	Am. Lumber Co
Mar.	2	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar.	2	—	New York via P'ma	Toba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar.	4	—	New York via P'ma	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar.	5	—	Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar.	7	—	Portland, Ore.	West Jena	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar.	7	—	New York	Hague Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar.	9	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	12	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar.	14	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar.	17	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	19	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
Mar.	20	—	New York via Suez	Agamemnon	Br. B & S
Mar.	24	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br C.P.S.
Mar.	26	—	Vancouver	Can Prospector	Br. B & S
Mar.	26	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar.	28	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr.	3	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	7	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr.	21	—	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb.	16	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb.	16	11.00/	Yokohama, etc.	Kashmir	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb.	17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	18	—	N'saki, N., Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	20	—	Kobe	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb.	23	—	N'saki, N. Y'hama	Chikugo	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	24	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Feb.	16	—	Hamburg	Weser	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Feb.	17	—	London	†Khiva	Br M. M. & Co
Feb.	20	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Schiedyke	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Feb.	21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B & S
Feb.	22	—	Hamburg	Weser	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Feb.	22	—	Antwerp, etc.	C. P. Lecocq	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	24	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb.	24	—	London	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	27	—	Singapore	Elkridge	Am. S. & B.
Feb.	28	—	Liverpool,	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	28	—	Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
Mar.	3	—	London, etc.	†Morea	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar.	5	—	Hamburg	Glenshane	Br. G.L.E.A.
Mar.	5	—	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jan. O.S.K.
Mar.	7	—	Antwerp, etc.	Antolycus	Br. B. & S.
Mar.	8	—	Liverpool	Teltbybius	Br. B & S
Mar.	10	—	London, etc.	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar.	11	—	Calcutta	Tanda	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar.	11	—	Singapore	West Prospect	Br. B. & S.
Mar.	14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rhexenor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar.	17	—	Marseilles	†A. le Rideau	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar.	17	—	London	†Kashmir	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Mar.	22	—	Rotterdam	Saparoea	Br. B. & S.
Mar.	27	—	Liverpool.	Antilochus	Am. S. & B.
Mar.	28	—	Rotterdam	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar.	31	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar.	31	—	London	†Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr.	4	—	Hamburg	Deucalion	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	14	—	Marseilles	†Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr.	22	—	Rotterdam	Banka	Dut. H. C. T. Co.
Apr.	28	—	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	12	—	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	26	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb.	15	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	16	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	16	11.00*	Amoy	Hunan	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	17	2.00	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb.	18	—	Manila	Hawaii M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb.	18	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	19	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co,
Feb.	19	5.15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	20	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co,
Feb.	21	2.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	22	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	24	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	25	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S
Feb.	26	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb.	27	—	Hongkong, Manila	Elkridge	Am S. & B.
Feb.	28	—	Keelung, etc.	Seikyo Maru	Jan. O. S. K.
Feb.	29	—	Hongkong, Manila	Montague	Am. Lumber Co.
Mar.	1	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	2	—	Hongkong	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar.	4	—	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Mar.	5	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. China Mail
Mar.	10	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Mar.	10	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb.	16	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Feb.	16	11.00*	Dairen	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	17	noon	Tsingtao	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	17	noon	Dairen	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	17	noon	Weihaiwei	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	18	D.L.	Tsingtao	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	19	noon	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio M.	Jap. D.K.K.
Feb.	21	3.00	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B & S
Feb.	21	D.L.	Tsingtao	Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	22	—	Dairen, etc.	Fukuken M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb.	22	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	22	D.L.	Dairen	Kashing	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	22	3.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Feb.	24	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	18	noon	Pukow	Luchow	Br. B & S
Feb.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changsha	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sufwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S
Feb.	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
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One Large Ming Bronze Charcoal Stove
One Large Ming Bronze Incense Burner
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One Pair Extra Large Japanese Cloisonne Vases
One Pair Large Japanese Cloisonne Vases
One Large Japanese Bronze Lion
One Large Japanese Bronze Eagle
Two Large Japanese Bronze Figures
One Large Old Japanese Satsume Figure
One Pair Extra Large Japanese Blue and White Porcelain Temple Floor Lanterns
Two Pairs Brass Mounted European Porcelain Vases
One Large Kien-lung Enamelled Incense Burner
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Atsuta Maru .....Feb. 10
Glensanda .....Feb. 11
Troilus .....Feb. 14
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Oldekerk .....Jan. 13
FOR HAMBURG
Carnarvonshire .....Jan. 13
Mito Maru .....Jan. 25
Glenbeg .....Jan. 25
Pruessen .....Jan. 25
Emil Kirdorf .....Jan. 31
Argun Maru .....Feb. 10
Matsuye Maru .....Feb. 14
FOR MARSEILLES
Amboise .....Jan. 25
Cordilliere .....Feb. 2
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Angkor .....Feb. 10
Angers .....Feb. 15
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Fiume L. .....Jan. 26
FOR INDIA
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Kaga Maru .....Jan. 23
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A. D. C. Show

By reason of the China New Year holidays the booking plan for the A. D. C. Variety Show will be open at the box office of The Lyceum on Saturday. The program arranged, perhaps the most ambitious ever undertaken in recent years, in Shanghai is as follows:

Bert Heyes—Musical novelty.
Miss G. Haimovitch—Song and dance.
Mr. G. Baumann—Exhibition of muscular control.
Messrs. Hanna and Cameron—In Black and White.
Miss B. Jouravel—Songs—(A) Song of Songs by Moya, (B) Villanelle by Eve Dell Acqua—accompanist, Mr. O. M. Green.
Mr. H. W. Brooke and Mrs. F. W. Pilbeam—Song and tableau, Mothers of an Empire—from "Blighty."
Mr. A. Glemby—Eccentric dancing.
Messrs. Beatty and Silas and company in a farce entitled "The New Police Recruit."

INTERVAL

Messrs. M. Paci, pianist, and A Foa, violinist, and cast in reproduction of the celebrated Tableau by Balestrieri. The Kreutzer Sonate, by Beethoven—arranged by Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, (curtain will be lowered for three minutes).
Misses Limby and Noble, Mesdames Foster and Blix—Dance selected.
Mr. J. H. Kortright and Jimmy—Ventriloquism.
Messrs. Silas Bros., Cameron and Nielsen—Music, mirth and mimicry.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Accompanists, Messrs. Silas, Cameron and Howard. Lighting, Messrs. Molyneux and Emery. Costumes, Mrs. L. Wilson. Stage Management, Mr. W. Armstrong. Producers, Messrs. Silas, Deeks and Wilkinson.

Steamers Departed

Feb. 14.—Matsuye M. for Europe
Feb. 15—Wuchang for Hankow
Feb. 15—Kiangfoo for Hankow
Feb. 15—Suiwo for Hankow
Feb. 15—Nanyang M. for H'kow
Feb. 15—Pres. Jefferson for Hongkong, Manila.
Feb. 15—Kingsing for H., C'ton
Feb. 15—Taishin M. for Tientsin
Feb. 15—Yei M. for C'tao
Feb. 15—Angers for Mars.
Feb. 15—Kaga M. for Japan
Feb. 15—Patriot for C'tao
Feb. 15—Lorestan for V'tok
Feb. 15—Sunning for A. H. C'ton
Feb. 15—Niigata M. for Japan
Feb. 15—Saga M. for Wuhu
Feb. 15—Tachung for Rangoon
Feb. 15—Agnes Dollar for Honolulu, San Francisco
Feb. 15—Kiangping for C'tao
Feb. 15—Hengan for Saigon
Feb. 15—Yubae M. for Dairen
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BY
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD
A VITAGRAPH SPECIAL PRODUCTION

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1923

American Road Building Plan Cost Placed At $3,000,000,000

BY THOMAS H. MacDONALD
(Chief United States Bureau of Public Roads)

All records for road construction in the United States were broken during the fiscal year 1922. During that period 10,000 miles of Federal aid roads and more than an equal mileage of highways without Federal assistance were constructed.

Fifteen to twenty years of building good roads lie ahead of the United States. Under the program which the country has adopted there will be built during that time 180,000 miles of improved highways, which still constitute the Federal aid highway system, and an equal or greater mileage of State and local roads. When the great job is done the transportation facilities of the country will far exceed those of any other nation. The highways of the ancient Romans, whose fame has come down through the centuries, will pale by comparison.

It is estimated that the aggregate cost of the Federal aid program alone will represent about $3,000,000,000, spread over a twenty-year period. This is based on an average cost of $17,000 per mile. Approximately one-third of the proposed system, or 60,000 miles of improved highways, already are either built or under construction.

The States which must change their constitutions or their laws in order to comply with these requirements are already taking the necessary steps, and it is only a question of a very short time until they are made a part of the laws of all of the States.

This great road-building program opens up a great field for both the highway engineer and the traffic engineer. The field for the highway engineer is not so limited as might first be thought. It is not sufficient that there shall be competent engineers in the public service alone. There must be equally competent and well-qualified men in the field of the producers and the allied activities.

The future of the traffic engineer is a new and at this time almost undeveloped field, but in the future it promises to absorb many men who will be engaged in a most valuable service.

Our production of serviceable highways is not keeping pace with the demand. Because their use, their practicability and their continuing service are dependent upon improved highways, the growth and the use of the motor vehicle is the best index to the need for and the probable future increase in the mileage of modern highways. During the little more than a decade since 1910 the number of motor vehicles in service on our public highways has increased more than 2,000 percent. There has been a lag in the development of highways of modern type over the development in the use of the motor vehicle.

During the period 1910 to 1921 the potential number of motor vehicles demanding highway service increased approximately 2,000 percent. Our actual expenditures for construction and maintenance of highways increased about 400 percent.

During the period 1910 to 1918 motor vehicles increased more than 1,100 percent, highway expenditures about 120 percent.

During the period 1918 to 1921 motor vehicles increased about 900 percent of the number registered in 1910 and highway expenditures about 400 percent on the same basis.

It is not asserted that these figures are directly comparable, but it cannot be disputed that they are indicative.

The total estimated expenditures for highways by all agencies and from all sources during the year 1921 amounted to more than $700,000,000. The figures for 1922 were slightly less.

On the basis of the more conservative estimate of actual expenditures, and without attempting to fix closely the proper percentage of cost for engineering services, there should be invested annually, at the present rate, for the engineering and administrative control alone, $30,000,000 to $60,000,000. Considering that easily from 40 to 60 percent, depending upon the type of work, will be used for labor, there will be available annually from $250,000,000 to $400,000,000. These funds are available for the employment of skilled and technically trained men in the contractors' organisations as well as for the employment of common labor.

The legitimate percentages of the total available funds which should be used for engineering and supervision are sufficient to insure employment to many men who are properly qualified and technically trained. As a complementary these facts do not, at least to me, indicate that the educational institutions should feel called upon to specialise in the teaching of highway engineering. For the graduate who would enter the highway engineering field I would personally prefer that he have a sound general course in mathematics, English, economics and kindred general subjects, rather than a number of specialised subjects. The graduate who is to enter the highway field should not be trained for some other engineering field. Referring back to the principles which were developed in the opening paragraph, there is here potentially a big, attractive field for the best-trained men, and the extent to which these men can be brought into this field and retained will be the measure of the economy and efficiency of the expenditure of the tremendous public funds which are inevitably to go into the building and the maintenance of our public highway system.

The big problem is awakening the public to the need for and the support of the highway administrative and engineering organisations engaged in this work, and then educating the public to a proper use of highways from the traffic standpoint.

The roads brought to completion last year average more than 200 miles for each State. The greatest increase in completed mileage is in Texas, which has added during the year 933 miles to its completed highways. Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Minnesota and North Carolina, each with an increase of more than 500 miles, and Montana and Wisconsin, with more than 400 miles, made notable advances toward the goal of a completed highway system.

A number of smaller States, such as Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, made very substantial increase in proportion to their size.

The largest payment of Federal aid during the year also went to Texas, which received from the Government $5,915,046 and earned nearly $2,500,000 more. Other large payments were made to Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania, each of which received from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 or more during the year.

Second Motor Liner Now In Service In England

Indicating the great advance in the construction and operation of motor liners, and also the confidence of steamship men in this most modern form of propulsion, the Elder Dempster Line has placed in service the motorship Adda. The new vessel joins the Aba, the first motor liner in the world, in the West African mail and passenger trade. The experience gained from twelve months' successful use of the Aba has been utilised in the building of the second liner.

The Adda was built by the Harland and Wolff plant at Belfast. Her trial trip was completed recently to the full satisfaction of the builders and owners, and the vessel is now on her maiden voyage. She represents the last word in the arts of shipbuilding, naval architecture and marine engineering.

MARKS GREAT CHANGE

The operation of these two motor liners, while they do not touch at American ports, is being watched with the greatest interest in America because they mark a radical departure in shipping. For the first time in history the internal combustion engine is being utilised in fast passenger vessels of substantial size. Many shipping men believe that a new era in propulsion is now fairly started. While these vessels have a displacement of only 12,800 tons, they are large enough to give a fair comparison with steam liners. The success of the Adda is understood to have had considerable influence on the decision of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand to order a motor liner of 20,000 tons for the Pacific trade.

The Adda is 450 feet long, 57 feet beam and 34 feet six inches molded depth to the awning deck. She maintains a sea speed of about fourteen knots and has accommodations for 225 first, 74 second, and 32 third class. Coal is unknown on board, every accessory from the brushes in the barber shop to the steering gear, being worked entirely by electricity.

PROPELLING MACHINERY

The propelling machinery consists of two eight-cylinder four-cycle Diesel oil engines of Harland and Wolff's standard type of the well known Burmeister and Wain system, and the engines develop a normal horse power of 6,000 i. h. p. at 115 revolutions per minute.

Compressed air for fuel injection is provided from three-stage air compressors, mounted in tandem at the forward end of each engine, and driven off an extension of the crank shaft. The engines have forced lubrication throughout, and the cylinder jackets and cross-head guides are cooled by sea water, fresh water being used for piston cooling. The air for maneuvering purposes is stored in three reservoirs at twenty-six atmospheres, the former being charged by two three-stage electrically driven air compressors.

The Adda carries sufficient oil in her double bottom, and also in deep tanks abaft the motor room, to enable her to make a round trip to West Africa and back without refilling en route. The double bottom extends forwards and aft. About 820 tons of oil is carried, and this quantity can be taken aboard, under favorable circumstances, in about five hours.

AN ELECTRIC SHIP

Electric vapor radiators are fitted throughout all classes of accommodation and also in the crew's rooms.

Practically every function in the ship is performed by electricity. Windlass, cargo winches, steering gear, which is of the Harland and Wolff design, all engine room auxiliaries, fans, galley appliances, laundry appurtenances, etc., all are driven by electric motors.

There is a complete system of call bells and blue light indicators throughout the ship, and there are some 1,300 main lights in the vessel.

There is approximately 60 miles of electric wiring and cable in the ship.

The electric installation is on the double wired system, and lead-covered wiring is used throughout, except in those positions liable to exposure, when steel-armored cables are used.

The insulated cargo and stores space is situated in No. 3 hold. The space for insulated cargo and that allocated for ships' stores use are divided by a short orlop deck. There are separate cold chambers for poultry, meat, fish.

Britons Buying Light Cars Now

British imports of motor cars and chassis in September numbered 1,937 with a total value of $1,645,845, or an average value of about $833, British port of entry, according to a report to the U. S. Department of Commerce by Commercial Attache Walter S. Tower, London.

Complete cars subject to duty, made up about 60 percent both of number and of total value, with 1,212 cars valued at $1,007,020. The average value for these indicates that the light, low-priced car predominates to a very large degree. In fact it is this very aspect of motor car imports which has helped to bring about the general price cuts of British makers during the last month or two. It also has promoted several British producers to bring out new models in the light car class at prices which it is hoped will meet some of the competition of the more popular low-priced foreign cars.

As usual Canada and the United States were the chief sources of imports, accounting for nearly three-fourths of the cars, with France and Italy supplying the bulk of the rest. For chassis, however, the share credited to France and Italy was substantially larger.

Detailed figures by principal countries of origin are as follows:

	Passenger Cars		Trucks	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
Canada	559	$433,890	—	———
United States	426	363,715	65	$69,890
France	123	100,430	13	11,900
Italy	81	68,540	31	18,040

CHASSIS	Passenger Cars		Trucks	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
Canada	154	$107,230	9	$6,110
United States	21	22,500	114	79,505
France	118	143,100	6	6,640
Italy	124	87,770	15	9,620

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The Sleeve-Valve Motor has no valves to grind, no cams, no springs, no tappets. "It is the nearest to fool-proof that anything can be." It runs year in, year out, uninterruptedly.

No car has quite so many advantages as the Willys-Knight. Let us arrange a demonstration.

The Central Garage Co.

9, Hongkong Road
Telephone Central 6003

Best Year In Tire Industry; Price Advance Now In Order

New York, January 24.—With more than 11,000,000 motor vehicles registered in the country and appreciating that these cars and trucks must be equipped with tires, the importance of the tire industry can be readily recognised. The first American pneumatic clincher type tire was made in 1896. During the years following this introductory tire the industry has developed in line with the general automobile business, making most remarkable strides during the last few years, with the result that it is now the major part of the billion dollar American rubber industry.

Close to 70 percent of the value of all rubber products made in the country are represented in tires, and 75 percent of the world's production of crude rubber is consumed in the manufacture of tires and tubes. Just how extensive this consumption of crude rubber is may be gauged when it is known that 8.3 pounds is used in the making of the average tire. The average inner tube contains about two pounds of crude rubber. The industry also plays an important part in the fabric market, as 4.5 pounds of cotton is required to produce the average casing.

From the standpoint of production and sales the year just closed established a new record. But the tire business was in the anomalous position of maintaining enormous production schedules with but small profits. This was brought about through price reductions which were not warranted by manufacturing and sales costs, but which were the result of competitive conditions.

35,000,000 PNEUMATIC TIRES

Statistics covering tire production compiled by the Rubber Association of America are not yet available for the whole of 1922, but it is estimated that close to 35,000,000 pneumatic casings were turned out. During the first ten months approximately 31,000,000 inner tubes were manufactured. The peak of production was attained during August, when sixty-three companies reported that they had made a total of 2,905,209 tires and 3,803,224 inner tubes. Although it is estimated that there are about 155 tire manufacturing companies, the sixty-three concerns reporting to the rubber association are considered as representing from 70 to 90 percent of the production capacity of the industry.

During the first six months of 1922, 219 manufacturers of rubber goods consumed 256,758,727 pounds of crude rubber in the manufacture of finished products, this representing between 80 and 85 percent of the total consumption. Of this amount more than 80 percent, or 210,018,457 pounds, were used in the making of tires and tire sundries, having a sales value of $239,458,658. Automobile and truck pneumatic tires, with a sales value of $192,890,053, and solid tires, representing a value of $11,132,417, were produced in the first half of 1922.

Of the $348,090,432 total sales value of all rubber products only $108,631,432 represented mechanical rubber goods, boots and shoes and the various other rubber goods. On the basis of the third week of January, 1922, 133,281 workers were employed daily by the rubber industry. In the previous year 110,104 workers were employed, and the total value of all rubber goods produced was $331,317,874, of which $231,482,605 covered tires and tire sundries.

More efficient manufacturing methods and the competitive conditions referred to above had an important bearing on the tire bill of American motorists during the year. While 1921 set a new low record for tire prices, when they were from 50 to 60 percent under those of 1910, this mark was still further reduced during the year just closed. Low prices, however, were combined with a quality product, for in most instances the important factors in the industry maintained their high standard of manufacture.

PRICES NOW ADVANCING

Recent developments in the crude rubber market, which brought about an advance in the cost of the raw material of approximately 100 percent, due to the adoption of an export restriction plan by the British colonies, will have an important bearing on the price of tires in the future. The action of the crude rubber market and the advance in the cost of fabric were responsible for the raising of tire prices last week. Even with prices now being from 10 to 12½ percent above those quoted in December, the motorist is receiving a greater value than ever before. Here is a table that indicates the fluctuations in the prices of popular size tires and tubes of standard manufacture during the last twelve years:

	30x3½ Fabric N.S.	33x4 Fabric N.S.	32x4 Cord N.S.	33x4 Tube Gray
April 8, 1921	21.60	35.55	*	5.80
April 1, 1913	19.60	30.90	38.15	5.40
Nov. 24, 1913	17.00	25.25	38.80	5.30
Aug. 8, 1914	19.15	28.40	43.65	5.35
Oct. 1, 1914	17.00	25.25	38.80	4.75
Feb. 1, 1915	12.20	20.00	33.10	3.90
Jan. 18, 1916	13.40	22.00	37.85	4.30
Jan. 1, 1917	14.70	23.70	34.40	4.10
March 1, 1917	15.10	24.70	41.55	4.55
April 2, 1917	16.60	27.15	41.55	5.00
Sept. 1, 1917	18.25	29.85	41.55	5.00
April 22, 1918	20.10	32.85	41.55	5.50
May 8, 1918	20.65	33.70	52.50	5.65
May 12, 1919	18.70	31.20	46.90	4.75
March 8, 1920	23.20	38.60	55.50	5.45
Nov. 1, 1920	20.00	35.35	52.30	4.65
May 2, 1921	16.00	28.30	41.85	3.70
Nov. 15, 1921	13.75	26.30	32.40	3.35
July 20, 1922	13.00	22.35	29.15	3.35
Jan. 2, 1923	13.00	26.30	32.40	3.70

*Not on market.

It will be noticed that 1922 saw the lowest mark in the cost of cord tires and that fabric tires were lower than at any period since 1916. It will be interesting to note also that the price of the 32 by 4 cord, which is the most popular size for modern cars, last year was close to 50 percent cheaper than in 1920. Another point is the marked reduction in the differential between the cost of fabric and cord tires.

This brings up one of the outstanding developments in the tire field during the year, the greatly increased production of the number of fabric casings. So great has become the demand for tires of the cord type that they are now being made by a number of companies in both clincher and straight side types for Ford cars.

It it estimated that 54 percent of the tires made in all sizes, in both clincher and straight side types, are cords, while 85 percent of the tires made with straight side beads are constructed with cord fabric. Excluding Ford and motor-cycle sizes, 28 by 3, 30 by 3, 30 by 3½, 83 percent of both clincher and straight side casings are cords. This predominance of cords is the result of many companies discontinuing the manufacture of fabric tires in sizes above 34 by 4.

CORD TIRE ADVANTAGES

Motorists are now educated to the fact that much greater mileage is possible with the cord than with the fabric casing, but few of them really know what distinguishes these two types of tires. The characteristic feature of the cord type of casing is that the cord is not fabric, but a layer of separate cords, lying side by side, all running in one direction and held together with delicate threads which break when the tire is placed in service. The fabric tire is built up of layer upon layer of closely woven cotton fabric, one thread being bent closely under and over the other threads. When the tire goes into use these cross threads begin to saw against each other and ultimately saw through, and the tire breaks down. The elimination of the sawing action in the cord tire is responsible for the greater mileage returned.

When cord tires were first made, one authority explains, they were the result of experiments to produce a tire that would carry an electric vehicle further on a battery charge. Original experiments were made by constructing a fabric tire and a cord tire under identical conditions except for the fabric, pumping them up on a rim and rolling them down a hill side by side. The greater elasticity and resiliency of the cord tire caused it to go further in these tests and later in actual service on the vehicle. It was a natural step to apply this improvement to vehicles propelled by internal combustion engines and the automobile cord was born. It was soon found that the same elasticity and resiliency that caused the cord tire to go further on an equal amount of power also made it more resistant to road shock and the change in the relative distribution of rubber and cotton in the carcass of the tire reduced the internal friction, and as a result greater mileage was obtained.

Unusually high tire mileages are being scored by motorists who prior to last year paid little attention to the proper care of their tires. With the elimination of the definite mileage guarantee, tire dealers throughout the country, cooperating with the Rubber Association of America, have been bringing home to the car owner the waste brought about by the abuse. Through the medium of display posters the association has been illustrating the common abuses that cut down tire mileage and run unnecessary tire expense into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

In addition to introducing cord tires in Ford sizes the manufacturers have been devoting considerable attention to the growing use of motor buses for interurban transportation and as connecting links between railroads. One development was the adoption as standard of a twenty-inch wheel diameter. The purpose of this size rim is to make possible the lowering of the road clearance of buses and thereby making it easier for passengers to enter or leave the vehicles. It had been found that with the larger size rim the 23, 24 or 25-inch, the running boards or steps of the buses were so high from the ground that it was uncomfortable, and in some instances dangerous for passengers to enter or leave the vehicle. While this rim was adopted particularly for motor bus service, it has been placed in use by taxicab companies as well as by some car owners.

DEMAND FOR 43,000,000 TIRES

In glancing into the future of the tire business one has only to consider that there are now about 11,000,000 motor vehicles registered in the United States to realise the opportunities of this industry. It is conservative to estimate hat each of these vehicles will use during the course of the present year at least three tires. Some authorities hold that on an average each car wears out a full set, or four tires. But assuming only three are consumed there will be a need for 33,000,000 tires for replacements only. On top of this consider the new cars that will be turned out of the automobile factories. Production schedules for 1923 probably will provide for at least 2,000,000 cars. Each car will be equipped with five tires, or a total of 10,000,000 casings. This means that there is a potential demand for about 43,000,000 automobile tires during the present year.

In addition there will undoubtedly be an export market for a number of tires. This latter market probably will be more carefully cultivated than ever before.

In 1920 when the tire industry was working at the peak of production it was estimated that it was turning out about 3,000,000 tires a month. Only an estimate could be made on production, for no means had been adopted to keep an official or authentic check on the number of tires made. But those in a position to have a close understanding of conditions estimate that 3,000,000 was the monthly production.

Developments during 1920-1921 emphasised the fact that the tire industry was expanding too rapidly that it was going along in hit-or-miss fashion, always in luck on the hit factor until the Summer of 1920, when it made a miserable miss. But the lessons of 1920 were well learned and the industry is now in a condition that approaches stability.

Many of the smaller companies suspended operations when the period of business depression hit the country, while the large concerns made drastic cuts in their manufacturing programs, and suffered severe financial losses in wiping off heavy inventories. In October, 1920, the industry was working on a less than 25 percent of normal basis.

This production was gradually increased during 1921, but the interest of the industry was centered in the clearing up of enormous inventories of finished goods and raw material. The year 1921 was one of liquidation, with millions of dollars being lost by the manufacturers, despite the fact that sales in units were greatly in excess of those of the previous year. With the opening of the 1922 season production schedules commenced to increase, with the result that, keeping pace with the automobile manufacturers, who turned out a record number of vehicles, the tire factories aproached the peak mark established in 1920. But this output was not continued.

It is expected that during the coming year there will be marked changes in the manufacturing and merchandising branches of the industry. There will be fewer tire making companies and there will be reductions in the number of tire dealers. With this change the industry will be established upon a healthier basis.

Need For Auto Vital, He Says

The extraordinary manner in which the automobile has become a vital factor in modern civilisation has been the subject for hundreds of speeches, articles and even long, scientific treatises. But it is Lee J. Eastman, of the Packard Motor Car Company, who holds that the romance of the automobile is epic in character and demands for adequate treatment not only the comprehensive and analytical mind of the historian and economist, but also the imagination and eloquence of the poet.

"As society is constituted today," declares Mr. Eastman, "personal transportation is an indispensable factor in man's daily cycle of activity. Primitive man could do with pedal locomotion, all that he required for sustenance and crude comfort being literally within a stone's throw of his abode. But modern man is obliged to travel many miles daily. His business, his home and his places of recreation are widely separated, and invariably the value of these elements to him is directly proportional to his means of transportation.

"Let the street car employes go on strike for a day, or the railroads and interurban trolleys be put out of commission by storm or accident, or the motor car taken to the service station, and immediately the question of personal transportation confronts us in its proper proportions.

"The motor car is essentially and primarily a means of personal transportation. It furnishes time and place utility. By reason of its ability to fit closer than any other means of transportation the business, social and recreational needs of its owner and his family, it occupies a special and large place among modern agencies for carrying people from place to place.

"Then, too, the great part the automobile has played and is still playing in increasing the efficiency and scope of activity of business and professional men. Every business, every profession gains through use of the automobile. Investigation by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce shows the following interesting figures:

"Bankers and manufacturers have their efficiency increased 33 percent by use of the automobile; contractors, 51 percent; farmers, 68 percent; school supervisors, 72 percent; clergymen, 98 percent; salesmen, 103 percent; doctors, 104 percent; real estate and insurance men, 113 percent.

"Testimony of car owners, obtained by questionnaire, shows:

"Added productivity due to car use, 57 percent.

"Mileage used for business purposes, 60 percent.

"Percent of all cars used more or less for business, 90 percent.

"Amount of total mileage used where there is no other adequate communication, 34 percent.

"Number of owners improving living conditions through use of car (suburban life, etc.), 37 percent.

"The motor car as an economic necessity has attained a position of importance that places a great responsibility on the men who are manufacturing and selling it today. They are selling not a luxury, but a vital need of society—personal transportation—and it is toward the constant improvement and refinement of that service that automotive engineers the world over are constantly striving."

New York Bans Lenses

Sixty-nine of the 100 automobile headlight devices so far approved for use in New York State have been declared illegal by the State Tax Commission.

"The piston ring is designed primarily to seal the clearance between the piston and the cylinder wall so that the full power of the cylinder charges is utilised to drive the motor," claims William Heslewood of the M. and H. Piston Ring company.

"To be sure, it also prevents gas seepage and this is a secondary feature of the design of our ring.

"But the careful driver can prevent waste of fuel and dilution of the oil in the crank case. Leaky valves should be reground, otherwise a heavy mixture must be used to make all the cylinders fire. In starting, the choke should not be abused. If the driver will prevent the sucking of liquid gasoline into the cylinders there will be none there to seep.

"It is well to remember, also, that the average motor should be stopped by shutting off the fuel before turning off the ignition. All these precautions will help the piston ring perform its full functions."

Not for any limited period but FOR EVER, the

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(no malleable iron castings as in other bicycles) is guaranteed all over the world. Only a highest grade bicycle could give this thorough guarantee.

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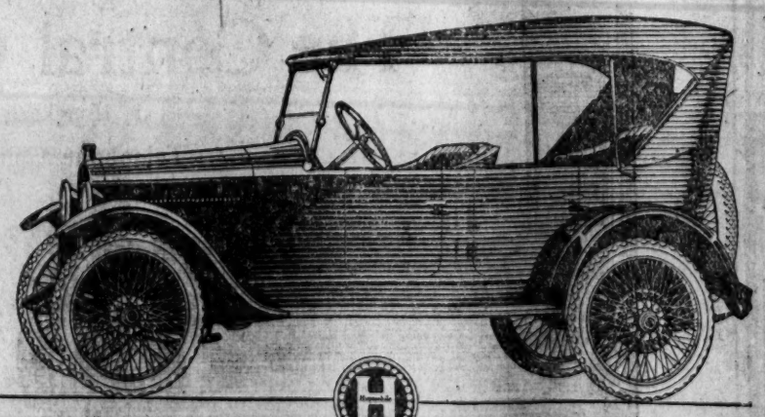
Hupmobile

When is a "spare" not a "spare"? When you need it—and it is not to be had. It is the constant endeavor of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation to enlarge and perfect a system of spare parts depots that is already second to none in extent and completeness.



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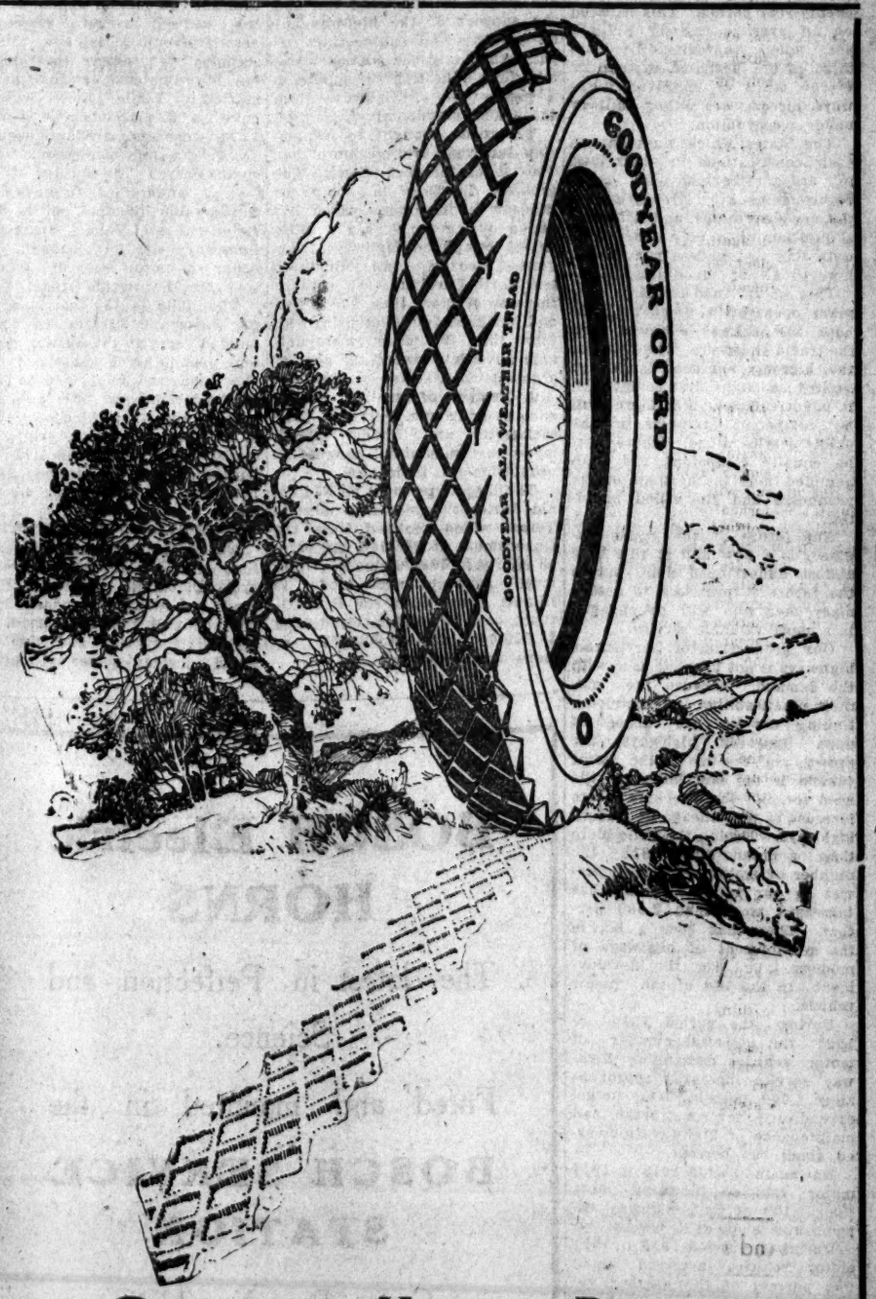

GOODYEAR KNOWS RUBBER

The preparation of rubber for automobile tires requires expert skill, developed through years of experience.

Only the most exacting preparation and scientific methods can give to rubber the correct degree of those qualities that resist wear and weather.

In this important phase of tire building—as in design and workmanship—Goodyear's leadership is firmly established for Goodyear owns its own plantation and knows rubber. Goodyear has been building Cord Tires for more than nineteen years and has sold more than any other manufacturer.

Close and faithful application of this knowledge over all these years has made Goodyear Cord Tires uniform as to quality, and insures their ability to deliver long, untroubled service.

GOODYEAR CORD TYRES

HUDFORD MOTORS,
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.,
SHANGHAI SERVICE CO.

China Motor Road Is Opened; Cars Supersede Sedan Chairs

(China Press Correspondence)

Peking, (by mail).—Purple sedan chairs of ancient China made unconscious obeisance to the vehicles of the Twentieth Century when they and the officials they contained stood to one side of a newly built motor road to permit a gaily decorated truck and two Ford cars to speed down the highway that is to rank side by side with the Grand Canal in linking the city of Yangchow with that of Chinkiang on the Yangtsze River. It was the motor cars that officially opened the new road.

This city, once the capital of the now vanished Yank Kingdom and official home of Marco Polo when he wandered to the Far East centuries ago, is a walled city of 13 gates. Until a short time ago it was a walled city of 12 gates. For no one knows how long the wall that shuts the city and overlook the Grand Canal had boasted "12 gates, six moat bridges and four canal locks." This was as it always had been and as it always should be, thought the citizens.

But there was one citizen who thought differently. He knew of the ways of the West and of the needs of the world today, and he sought to have a motor road built from Yangchow to the river town of Chinkiang. He faced opposition so great that the country people beat him with clubs and threw stones at him. Several weeks of treatment in the hospital, and he was again at work, pushing the construction of the road.

The wall of the city was pierced that the road might find exit, and the 20 miles were built southward to the Yangtszekiang.

On the day that the road was formally opened, thousands of persons moved the narrow streets of the city, out through the new white gate and across a line of barges tied together that had been placed there to bridge the Grand Canal. On the opposite side of the canal there were speeches by Chinese officials, a bell rang and firecrackers were touched off. The three motor cars sped down the highway, and a modern motor road officially began its task of sharing with the ancient canal the burden of traffic between Yangchow and Chinking.

Paris Harking Back To Styles Of 17th Century

(China Press Correspondence)

Paris, by mail.—After a two-year voyage from the Caucasus to Egypt via the Orient and India Dame Fashion has returned to Europe.

This became evident at the first night of "Judith" at the Gymnase Theater, when the ultra fashionable audience, clad in rich velvets and brocades, rare laces and old gold chains, carried observers back to Venice in the Seventeenth Century.

After a year's absence the waist has appeared again, with signs of even the ancient whale bone corset, while the woman with the perfect bust rejoices in the tightly wound models accenuating the beauty of the upper half of the female form, like the modes endorsed by Queen Victoria.

SLIM FIGURES GOING

The slim, slender silhouette, according to fashion authorities, is likely to become a thing of the past by Spring, and with it will go the simple, unadorned slip-on gown.

With the coiffure returning to high piled-up topknots, the smartest milliners are displaying the first picture hats since 1913. These give the woman who prides herself on being in advance of the styles almost the appearance of a society queen of the age preceding the automobile.

Simultaneously the stylish jewelers are taking the pearls and diamonds out of their windows and substituting the ancient handcarved gold brooches and emerald necklaces. Even the ruby seems to find favor now, demonstrating how swiftly the modes can change.

AMERICANS NOT WON OVER

American women, however, are reluctant to adopt the Venetian styles, which enforce trailing gowns and tight lacing. They also are not paying so much attention to old laces and family jewels, as most American women do not possess these things.

Taking the cue from this attitude of the Americans, many of the leading dressmakers refuse to entirely discard the comfortable after-the-war styles, especially since the younger set declares the old-fashioned gowns are difficult to dance in.

Ireland's Trade

The "Irish Bulletin" (London edition) says: "A striking indication of the trading strength of Ireland, despite violent attempts to destroy the economic life of the people, is afforded by the fact that the shipments of Irish agricultural and subsidiary products for 1922 are valued at £92,000,000 sterling.

"The value of Irish dairy and poultry products exported to Great Britain is at least equal to that of the total exports to Great Briatin by the British Colonies.

"The value of Irish cattle exported to Great Britain is about £35,000,000 sterling annually, while, according to the highest estimate, the value of the anticipated annual imports of Canadian cattle will not be much more than £1,000,000 sterling annually.

"The exports of cattle to Great Britain for the period January 1 to December 9, 1922, totalled 227,361, being 208,810 in excess of the number exported last year.

"The trade in sheep and pigs also shows a marked improvement during the year, the number exported being 705,672, sheep and 104,858 pigs, an increase of 132,326 and 44,277, respectively. In face of the handicap on farming and transport these figures may well be regarded as remarkable."

Heroines Of History

If Catharine of Aragon had not lived America might not have been settled by the splendid, valiant men who were our forefathers, and who fled from England on account of religious persecution. Because on account of Catharine of Aragon Henry VII. quarreled with Rome. The result was the creation of a second church in England, where but one church had existed before.

If Catharine of Aragon had not lived, Spain might today have been one of the leading powers of the world, instead of England. Because of Catharine of Aragon, Henry VIII. quarreled with Ferdinand of Spain, Catharine's father. From that day England was Spain's enemy, and finally reduced her both in power and wealth. And all of this happened because Henry VIII. became tired of his wife, the same woman—Catharine of Aragon. He wanted a younger and prettier queen.

Catharine's mother was Queen Isabela of Spain, famed for having financed Columbus on his expedition to America. She was not only Queen of Spain, but the military leader of her kingdom.

It was during Isabella's conquest of Granada that her little daughter, Catharine, was born—on a battlefield. She was nursed during the minutes when her mother could leave her troops, rush into the tent, feed her baby, put the child to sleep again, mount her horse and return to the firing line.

Catharine was born in turmoil. Her life was one of conflict.

When the little Spanish princess was but sixteen she was married to the twelve-year-old Prince of Wales. The youthful bridegroom died five weeks after the marriage.

King Ferdinand, Catharine's father, had paid but a part of the two-hundred-thousand-dollar dowry which contracted this marriage.

The English King did not want to lose this fortune—it was a great fortune then. So King Henry VII decided to keep the prize—Catharine—in England. To do so, he affianced her to his next son—who became Henry VII. At the time of their betrothal Henry was not quite twelve years old. Catharine was eighteen.

Catharine's dowry was not paid. The wedding was postponed. The poor young widow, who could hardly speak English, remained at the court as a dependent and almost penniless.

Finally, when the dowry was sent, the wedding took place. A short period of happiness followed for the eighteen-year-old Prince and his twenty-four-year-old wife.

A son was born—dead. Then followed four more children—only one of whom survived infancy—Mary Tudor, perhaps better known as "Bloody Mary."

In Henry's mind discontent began to grow. Although he had a special dispensation from the Pope to marry his brother's widow, he was convinced that he was being punished for having done so by not having a male heir.

Was it a coincidence that at this time Henry had seen a pair of fascinating eyes and the lovely face of Anne Boleyn, Catharine's lady-in-waiting?

To marry Anne, Henry caused the upheaval which resulted in England becoming Protestant. The Pope would not grant him a divorce. So Henry VIII. created his own church, and his own archbishop, who willingly sanctioned his divorce.

The poor Catharine was imprisoned. To add to her suffering, Parliament passed a special act depriving her of her daughter.

Catharine died a brokenhearted woman. Until the day of her death she loved the man who had so outrageously treated her. Her last words were of love for him at whose feet her murder lay, but had been her husband and the father of her children.

$40,000,000 Spent On Canadian Roads

Forty million dollars was spent on good roads in Canada last year. Highway construction has been carried on on a larger scale than ever before and the appropriations for work are the highest on record, according to A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways.

"Of the total sum spent, $15,000,000 will be used on Federal aided highways, of which $6,000,000 will come out of the Dominion Treasury," said Mr. Campbell. "Expenditures being made by the provinces and counties on roads not receiving Federal assistance will amount to about $25,000,000."

There are now 1,000 miles of permanent paved road in Canada, or sufficient mileage to extend one-third of the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, according to Mr. Campbell, who added that this mileage is being increased as rapidly as possible.

The Dominion government has appropriated $20,000,000 to be used in construction of main highways and market roads, calculated to cover a period of five years. This is divided among the provinces on the basis of population. Under the terms of the grant the provinces carry out the road building, and the government, on approval of the plans, contributes 40 percent of the cost. This guarantees standardisation of roadways and places only 60 percent expense on the provinces.

Highway improvement has been especially rapid in the West, due to the rapid development of the great agricultural districts by the influx of new settlers, states Mr. Campbell. Farmers are doing much of their marketing with motor trucks and crops are quickly transported to market over the modern highways.

Ford To Increase Plant Production

Detroit, (by mail).—According to recent announcement from Ford headquarters here, it is probable that the Ford Motor Car Company will reach a daily production figure of from 7,000 to 8,000 cars sometime during the spring of 1923. So far the highest day's production has been 5,380 cars.

Ford is said to have more unfilled orders on hand today than at any time in the company's history. Plans for the future include operating the plants at capacity all the year around, making cars principally in the second and third quarters, and in the first and final quarters keeping busy with the manufacture of parts for replacement and stock.

An interesting side-light upon Ford's affairs is gained from the report that the Lincoln Company has orders on hand for two years production and that at present that company is making money at the rate of $1,000,000 annually. It will be remembered that Ford bought the Lincoln property at a bankruptcy sale only nine months ago.

Olds Company In Business 25 Years

When will there cease to be new markets for the automobile?

That is the question which is most often asked by motor car owners. And invariably my answer has been, "Never."

I believe my answer is logical, and while it may not seem conservative to many, I believe that there will always be a market for new cars, irrespective of the replacement market.

The automobile industry in itself is young. It was barely twenty-five years ago that the Olds Motor Works was born, to be followed some years later by most of the other big companies of today. For twenty-five years the industry has been turning out automobiles by the millions until today one can not travel in any section of America without seeing thousands of all makes and models.

For the first five or ten years of the industry's history our market was devoted almost exclusively to the rich and well-to-do middle-class who bought cars for pleasure only.

In the next five-year period the history of the industry shows that the market was almost exclusively given over to a more or less experimental stage. Some cars were sold to business houses and others to persons who used them in a combination of business and pleasure, such as doctors and other professional men. In this era I might also state that the truck began to come into its own.

During the last ten years the automobile industry has grown by leaps and bounds until today it stands as one of the leaders in the industrial field of the country. Upon it there are thousands of other industries dependent for their existence and hundreds of thousands of workmen.

While it is true that today, especially in the eastern sections of the United States, the highways are crowded with cars during the Summer months there is a vast field in the West and South for the development of automobile sales.

It was a Studebaker Light-Six that set the highest average for six-cylinder cars in the 1922 Petrol Consumption Test held by the Royal Automobile Club of Queensland, Australia—34.6 miles to the gallon of fuel.

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SHANGHAI

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR
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Unequaled in Value

Equipped with Electric Starting and Lighting System, demountable rims, extra rim and non-skid tires all around—the Ford Sedan at Tls. 1,435 is the greatest motor car value ever produced—an enclosed car of comfort, convenience and beauty. Reasonably prompt delivery. Terms if desired.

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DUNLOP

TRACTION CORD TYRES

AN IMPORTANT BUYING POINT

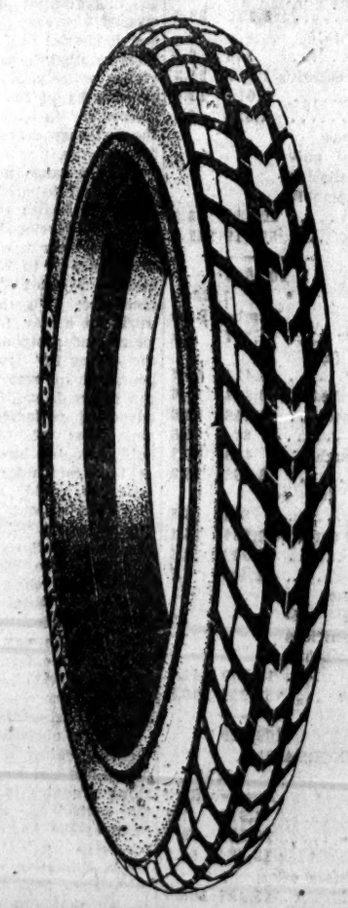
All Dunlop Cord Tyres Are Oversize

Such is not the case with certain other makes of tyres, and in comparing prices or when buying a Cord Tyre the Motorist should satisfy himself that he is obtaining an oversize.

A Dunlop Cord Tyre of 105 m/m section is approximately the same size as 120 m/m section fabric tyre.

In the same way a Dunlop Cord 4" section is approximately the same size as 4½" section fabric tyre, and so it is with all sizes of Dunlop Cord Tyres.

It will be obvious to the Motorist that unless he obtains an oversize cord tyre he is getting considerably less value than he should do.



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Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

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Good Health Record Of 1922

The remarkable decline in mortality which began after the influenza epidemic in 1918 and in the early part of 1919, and which means so much to the insurance business as well as for the public welfare, apparently continues. It is not a temporary benefit which we enjoy in the recorded experience of the last few years. The gains which have been accomplished are substantial and apparently permanent and that is because they have been accomplished by changes in fundamental conditions.

The figures for the first 10 months shows a death rate just about as good as the unsurpassed record of 1921. Forty-four life insurance companies which, together, carried over 63 percent of the total ordinary business of the United States and Canada have had a mortality rate in 1922 of 8.4 deaths per 1,000 lives as compared with 6.5 last year. In other words, the mortality rate this year in the ordinary field is a little more than 1 percent better than last year. The records of the five companies reporting on industrial life insurance, which comprise 53 percent of the total industrial business, show a death rate this year of 9.6 per 1,000 as compared with 9.4 last year, which is a little more than 1 percent higher than the record of 1921. If we combine the ordinary and industrial business, the rate for this year is almost identical with that for last year, the figures being 8.32 for 1922 as compared with 8.28 in 1921 or less than one-half of 1 percent in excess this year.

A severe recurrence of influenza and pneumonia in epidemic form affected the United States and Canada during January and February. The mortality of the first quarter of this year was over 5 percent higher than for the first quarter of 1921. It was in spite of that handicap that the favorable record of these first 10 months has been accomplished. Obviously, the splendid record of this year was achieved because of reductions and improvements in the death rate from conditions other than acute respiratory diseases.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Let us look now at the various causes of death as they are shown in the tables (giving number of deaths and rate per 100,000) submitted herewith, covering 205,620 cases occurring during the first 10 months of 1922:—

DECREASE

	1921 Number	Rate
Typhoid fever	1,534	6.4
Tuberculosis (all forms)	23,853	99.6
Other resp. diseases	3,366	14.1
Puerperal state ...	3,233	13.5
Scarlet fever	1,031	7.0
Whooping cough	679	4.6
Diphtheria	3,231	22.0
Meningitis (all forms)	940	6.4
Diarrhea and enteritis	2,979	20.3
Suicides	3,014	12.6
Homicides	1,521	6.4
External causes (excluding suicides, homicides and automobile accidents)	10,520	43.9
Miscellaneous	50,619	211.5
	106,520	

	1922 Number	Rate
Typhoid fever	1,267	5.1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	23.414	94.7
Other resp. diseases	2,874	11.6
Puerperal state ...	3,116	12.6
Scarlet fever	674	4.5
Whooping cough ..	419	2.8
Diphtheria	2,452	16.3
Meningitis (all forms)	871	5.8
Diarrhea and enteritis	2,264	15.1
Suicides	3,002	12.1
Homicides	1,409	5.7
External causes (excluding suicides, homicides and automobile accidents)	10,209	41.3
Miscellaneous	*51,039	206.5
	103,010	

INCREASE

	1921 Number	Rate
Influenza	1,880	7.9
Cancer	16,588	69.3
Cerebral hemorrhage	13,784	57.6
Organic diseases of heart	25,997	108.6
Pneumonia (all forms)	14,681	61.3
Bright's disease ...	15,299	63.9
Automobile accidents and injuries	2,923	12.2
Measles	552	3.8
	91.704	
Grand total all causes	198,224	828.0

	1922 Number	Rate
Influenza	4,991	20.2
Cancer	17,203	69.6
Cerebral hemorrhage	14,322	57.9
Organic diseases of heart	28,721	116.2
Pneumonia (all forms)	17,368	70.3
Bright's disease ...	16,195	65.5
Automobile accidents and injuries	3,144	12.7
Measles	666	4.4
	102,610	
Grand total all causes	205,620	831.7

*Although this item shows an increase in actual number of deaths for 1922 over 1921, the rate per thousand is in fact lower because of the increased number of lives at risk in 1922.

The gains are distinctly associated with an improvement in the tuberculosis death rate. That disease is rapidly giving way to the onslaughts of public health work and of enlightened social policy as well as philapthropy. In 1922 the rate has been 5 percent lower than in 1921. This means that 2,600 less deaths from tuberculosis will occur this year among the 53,000,000 of policyholders in the United States and Canada. If similar conditions have occurred in the general population of the United States and Canada, there are likely to be at least 5,500 fewer deaths from tuberculosis this year than last. In like manner, the death rate has improved very materially for typhoid fever, where there has been a drop of 20 percent in this one year, or a saving of nearly 700 lives among policyhlders of all the American companies or probably 1,500 in the population of the two countries. There have been very material declines also in the mortality of children from the contagious diseases with the single exception of measles. There was an improvement also in the death rate for mothers from the conditions related to maternity. Suicides and homicides show lower rates this year than last.

The automobile accident death rate for both industrial and ordinary business combined shows a slight increase over the figures recorded for the year 1921 (4 percent). On industrial business, however, the death rate for this cause has increased 7 percent in 1922. Among ordinary policyholders there was no change, indicating that for those who ride in machines the hazard conditions are no worse; but the increase of 7 percent for industrial policyholders is a really significant fact. It means that the risk of death from the automobile has increased decidedly this year for persons who use the streets, and this applies particularly to children whose deaths figure so prominently in the mortality record for this cause. Fully one-third of the automobile fatalities occur among children under 15 and these are insured for the most part in industrial companies.

But probably more important than the increased mortality from influenza and pneumonia is the rise of mortality for a group of diseases which are broadly designated as the "degenerative diseases." Heart disease mortality is actually 7 percent higher this year than last, and this applies equally to ordinary as well as to the industrial companies. The Bright's disease death rate increased 3 percent for both ordinary and industrial business. It is true, however, that these increases were almost entirely limited to the first six months of the year, possibly connected in some manner with the influenza outbreak of the first few months.

The insurance medical examination puts into our hands an opportunity for health service which we have not developed at all. Every year the records of our companies show from 7 to 10 percent of applicants rejected or postponed for insurance. We should, I believe, work out a way for informing rejected and postponed applicants of the causes for rejection or postponement in every case where we can safely do so. (Dr. Knight also advocated periodical physical examinations of policyholders, already adopted by a few life insurance companies.) These two activities would seem to me to make the present time a good beginning which not one or two companies, but all companies, might well undertake. Such a program, if carried out effectively, will influence the mortality from the so-called degenerative diseases; it will pave the way for the development of this form of health service by official health organisations and by employers in industrial establishments.

This is, obviously, the field for the near future and the insurance companies can blaze the trail. Nothing can stop further progress in our control of the communicable disease; the immediate necessity for action against them assures the continuation of that work. It is in the field of hygiene of the person that the great future of health work lies.

How great is the stake, is indicated by the possibility of adding 10 years to the average duration of human life. Nor is this an idle conjecture. The expectation of life at birth is, in America, at the present time between 54 and 55 years. In New Zealand, on the other hand, where conditions of life are apparently most favorable, the expectation is well over 60 years. By combining the best mortality conditions in the various parts of the world into a hypothetical life table, a life expectation of 65 years is obtained. This means that with the medical and sanitary knowledge we have, the expectation of life can be made 65 years by establishing among us the best conditions of mortality now prevailing in the various parts of the world.

The Cocktail Queen

Among the interesting personalities in Lausanne during the Peace Conference was Mlle. Lorly Radinger, who has earned the title of the "Cocktail Queen." She probably has mixed more cocktails for prominent diplomats than any other person, for she presided over the bar at the Victoria Hotel in Geneva during the last assembly of the League of Nations and also during the previous assembly. This is the bar specially constructed each year to serve the needs of representatives of the nations in the intervals of their deliberations. This year being the second time she had undertaken the duties, she renewed acquaintance with many to whom she had ministered before and she has become an institution at the September gatherings.

When it became known an international conference to be held at Lausanne [illegible] sought out by Manager Steine, the Palace Hotel, the La[illegible] headquarters of the T[illegible] French and other delegatio[illegible] as well as the seat of the Press Circle, to dispense cocktails to diplomats and newspaper men once more.

Who shall gauge the importance of the role which Mlle. Lorly has been called to perform? Who can say what has been the far-reaching influence of those cocktails she has handed over the counter in the intervals of keen debate, how the spirit of the orators has been revived and a different turn, may be, given to decisions touching the fate of nations? Or who shall say how jarred nerves have been soothed by a chat with Mlle. Lorly, of the winning smile and friendly manner?

The World correspondent asked her what is the favorite cocktail at Geneva, she replied without hesitation:

"The dry Martini. So many people have asked for it and I cannot remember whether it was the favorite of any particular nation. It was called for by Lord Rob[illegible]cil, Wellington Koo and Pa[illegible]. Men would come str[illegible], and when I inquired what [illegible] would have, perhaps anoth[illegible] would say, 'Oh, have a dry Martini, that's her specialty,' and somehow it became popular.

"Next to the Martinis, dry and sw[illegible] came the Manhattan, and [illegible] Bronx, but I can't tell [illegible] used to have them."

[illegible]ver, in furth[illegible]rsation, Dr. Nanzen wa[illegible]ned, for whom Mlle. I[illegible]eat admiration, and that he took [illegible]nd[illegible]a [illegible]our used to [illegible]' the [illegible] and [illegible]te tea.

"[illegible]he gentleme[illegible]to be [illegible]y lively in [illegible]h interests," said made[illegible] "I used [illegible] go into the [illegible]ory sitting and listen to [illegible]em making speeches and they hardly seemed like the same people."

One of her chief recollections of the latest Assembly seemed to be the bets she lost over Lloyd George. During [illegible] early part of the proceedings the question whether he would or would not attend was the main topic of conversation.

"Sir Edward Griggs, his Secretary, came over," said Mlle. Radinger, "and I asked him if Lloyd George was really coming and he said it was more likely he would come than not, so I made a lot of bets, and of course I lost."

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Crossley	5 „	(just as new)	Chalmers	„	(home made body)
Delage	7 „	(special model)	Dodge	„	(used 10 months)
Delahaye	7 „	(slightly used)	Buick 6	„	(model 1920)
Hupmobile	5 „	(latest model)	Hupmobile	„	(model 1921)
Dodge	5 „	(run 5300 M.)	Studebaker 4	„	(latest model)
Studebaker	5 „	(light six)	Wolseley	Sedan	(just imported)
Briscoe	5 „	(owner driven)	(ROADSTERS)		
Buick 4	5 „	(used 7 months)	Albert 11.4	Roadster	(model 1920)
Buick 6	5 „	(run 5800 M.)	Morris-Oxford	„	(model 1921)
Cole 8	7 „	(latest model)	Standard	„	(model 1920)
Cadillac	7 „	(model 1920)	Calcott	„	(small model)
Willys-Knight	5 „	(model 1922)	Dodge	„	(run 3500 M.)
			Buick 6	„	(model 1922)

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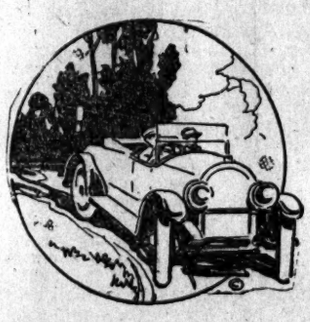

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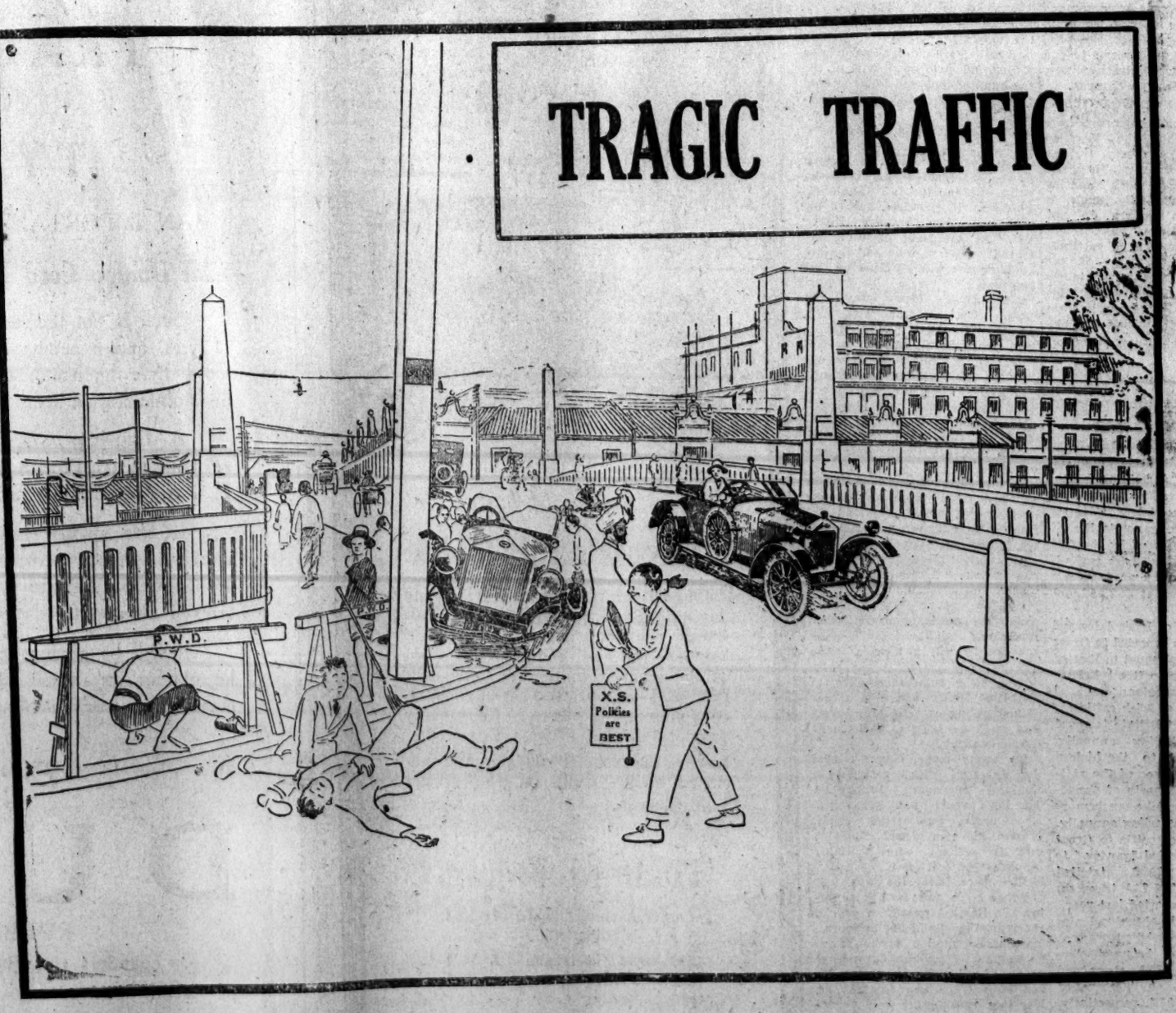


WELCOME SHRINERS!—HAPPY CHINA NEW YEAR TO YOU!

The China Press

Heiress to the Sunken Loot of Morgan the Pirate

Armed with the Fighting Spirit and Treasure Map of Her Buccaneer Ancestor, Pretty Miss Morgan Heads the Newest Search for the Millions He Lost

Miss Virginia Morgan, Direct Descendant of Sir Henry Morgan, Buccaneer, Whose Family Has Been in Possession of the Treasure Map for 250 Years.

"While the pirates were sacking the city (Panama) twenty of their number turned traitor, seized the lion's share of the loot, and escaped aboard a Spanish schooner. Morgan gave chase in his flagship. Nearing the schooner, he sent a shot through her stern that set her afire. The renegades tried to beach the vessel on a small island, but the blaze ate into the powder magazine, there was a terrific explosion, and the schooner sank with all hands."

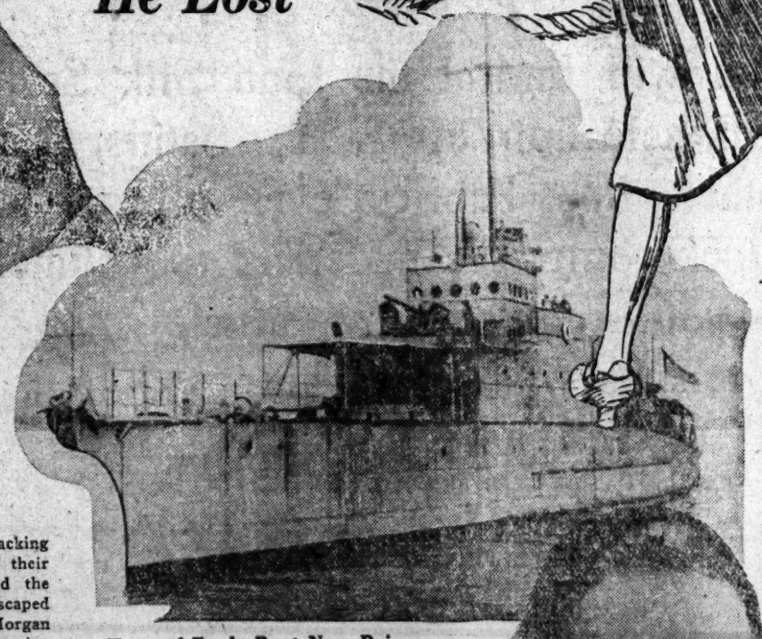
—History of the Buccaneers of North America.

FROM the tropic sea, where it has lain eight fathoms deep for more than two hundred years, the heiress of Sir Henry Morgan, boldest of the freebooters who sailed the Spanish Main, will try to tear the only treasure that ever slipped through his bloody fingers.

She is a pretty Southern girl just twenty-two years old, but she has the map signed in Morgan's own hand, showing where the treasure ship sank; she has the testimony of history indicating that the map does not lie; she has friends to equip the expedition she herself will lead; and she has documents to prove that she, a Morgan of direct descent from the famous pirate, has a claim to the treasure as the last of his line.

She has, too, the courage to carry through her adventure—an adventure that not only faces the menace of rival gold-seekers and the threat of Central American desperadoes, but the phantoms of dead buccaneers which legend says hover near the submerged schooner.

"I am not afraid," declares Miss Virginia Morgan, of 437 West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, New York City.



Type of Eagle Boat Now Being Outfitted for the Expedition in Search of Pirate Morgan's Lost Loot.

"The gold is there. The books say it was in the schooner Sir Henry sank. He couldn't recover it because he had no modern means. So he made the map. It has been in our family for two hundred and fifty years. The gold is there and we are going to get it!"

Miss Morgan, three girl chums, her attorney and another friend who is helping her finance her quest, say they will sail from New York this Spring. Their destination is a secret. It is known only that it is an island off the coast of Panama. On the map, they say, the island is plainly charted. But the map is hidden from the world in a safety deposit vault.

If the map is genuine—and Miss Morgan is so convinced it is that she is staking her last cent on it—she and her companions may return to the States with gold plate, bullion, jewels and pieces of eight constituting one of the greatest treasure troves of history.

That treasure was part of the vast hoard which Morgan and his men sought when, in 1671, they sailed from their pirate nest in the West Indies to attack Panama, then one of the richest cities of the western world. The exploit was the crowning coupe of a career that, for sheer savagery and daring, has no equal in piratical annals.

Neither Captain Kidd, nor Blackbeard, nor Teach, nor England, nor L'Ollonais, who drank the blood of his victims, bulks in the books of piracy alongside Henry Morgan, who began life as a cabin boy and ended it as a knight of the British crown and the governor of Jamaica.

It was Morgan who is reputed to have crucified his own men when they muttered against him, and to have buried his prisoners alive. It was Morgan who invented the phrase, "The fewer our numbers the greater the booty," and it was Morgan who, when he had scourged the Caribbean dry of galleons, was bold enough to attack port towns.

He entered the harbor of Porto Bello, took the harbor fortress and blew up the citadel with its defenders in it. He made the Spaniards' own monks and nuns advance on the castle as a shield for the buccaneers. He sacked Maracaibo, a port of Panama. When the governor of Panama admiringly sent a messenger to ask for a pattern of the arms by which the pirate took the city, Morgan sent him a small pistol and two bullets, with the message, "Keep them, governor, till I come after them myself."

He came, at the head of thirteen hundred men—the toughest sweepings of the seas. They paddled up the Chagres River in boats till they could go no further, and then pushed on without food or drink through morass and forest. The Spaniards, warned of their approach, met them on a plain outside the city of Panama.

A bellowing herd of the wild bulls of Panama was launched against the oncoming pirates. Morgan, at the head of his men, broke the stampede and turned the bulls against the Spaniards. The defenders of the city were cut down as they ran. The pirates showed no quarter. That night, with Panama at their mercy, they ran amuck in a wild revel of drink, looting and murder.

At the height of the bacchanal occurred the incident which can be found in nearly any account of Henry Morgan's life. That the stolen schooner, laden with pillage, was sunk by the pirate chief, is disputed by some authorities. But there is very good evidence that it did go down in fifty feet of water at the moment Morgan had it in his grasp.

If these accounts are authentic, it is certain that Morgan himself never recovered the treasure, for there were no diving machines nor any other way in which he could have reached it in those days. And if he did not remove it, is it not reasonable to suppose that, hoping against hope, he made a map of the spot where all this wealth dropped under the waves?

That is what Miss Virginia Morgan is counting on; that is what is tugging to Panama this dainty, dimpled little beauty of the old South who, in looks and gentle personality, is the direct antithesis of her savage, blustering, blood-curdling ancestor.

Nothing in Morgan's history is more romantic than her own mission; and nothing in it is more curious than the way in

Sir Henry Morgan, Pirate, from a Print Made in 1793.

Legend Says Phantoms of Dead Buccaneers Hover Over the Submerged Treasure Ship to Terrify Fortune Hunters Who Dare to Approach Its Ancient Hiding Place.

which she, a sophisticated ex-flapper of the twentieth century, came into possession of the creased and yellowed parchment with "Henry Morgan" scrawled across it in dull red letters that might be ink and might be—something else.

According to Miss Morgan, Sir Henry Morgan had a brother, Captain Charles Morgan, and a cousin, Andrew Morgan, who fought for the possession of "Morgan's fist," as the buccaneers called the map, when their notorious kinsman was taken in irons to England to be tried for piracy—a charge, by the way, on which he escaped not only scot free, but with the thanks of the English governemnt.

Andrew Morgan, she says, stole "Morgan's fist" and fled to the British colonies in America. He settled in the dominion which later became the State of North Carolina, and there his descendants lived in a direct line until a few years ago.

"We are great on 'family' in the South, you know," explains Miss Morgan with a smile, "so that's how I happen to know all this."

"Morgan's fist" was handed down from one generation to another. One Morgan—a cousin of Virginia's grandfather—was so impressed by the map that he investigated. He went to Panama. There he learned enough to convince him the map was authentic. He tried to finance a treasure hunt, but he failed because the outbreak of the Civil War made it impossible.

During the war the Morgan plantation was burned and the family was forced to refugee further south. The map was lost. By the most curious of coincidences it came into Virginia Morgan's hands years later. She moved to Nelson County, Virginia, with the rest of her "folks."

There, a few years ago, a negro woman applied for work at the Morgan home. To her joy and the amazement of the family she identified herself as one Jane Morgan (the ex-slaves of the South took the family names of their owners after the Civil War), the daughter of "Uncle Eli," who had fled with the rest of the Morgan negroes when the Union forces invaded the State.

One day Jane Morgan took "Miss Virginia" aside and showed her an old piece of parchment. It was given her, she said, by Uncle Eli, along with other family relics Eli toted from the plantation in his flight. Miss Morgan, who knew the family history by heart, immediately recognized "Morgan's fist."

"It's been kicking around in my trunk with some other family junk ever since I came to New York," she says. "I took it out one night and jokingly showed it to my room-mate, Helen Reddington. She became excited. And she got me excited. Then we showed it to my lawyer, William Mendes, and when he immediately got excited, too, the thing was done. We all believe now, as I said before, that the gold is there and that we are going to get it! True, there are not many of us, but, as Sir Henry Morgan used to say, 'The fewer our numbers the greater the booty!'"

Above, Miss Pritchard and at Right, Miss Helen Reddington, Who are to Accompany Miss Morgan on the Treasure Hunt.

The Shortage Of Supermen

(New York Times)

A few years ago we used to read a good deal in various reviews and magazines about the singular scarcity in the modern world of very great men; but the pressure of the business of war and its aftermath appears to have curtailed most of the speculation concerning the men today than probably at any other time within the long reach of history. What forces, then, are thrre at work which can be held accountable for the unquestionable sterility of the twentieth century in the production of very great men?

Let it be well understood that by the term "superman" is meant not merely an exceptionally talented or clever man, an exceptionally cultured or intelligent man, or an exceptionally brave or noble man, but a man of dazzling and outstanding genius. Bonaparte, for instance, was such a man; and so (at random) were Shakespeare, Moliere, Michelangelo, Voltaire, Raphael, Goethe, Newton, Beethoven, Shelley and Leonardo da Vinci. How many men alive at this moment can with complete justice to the giants of the past be named as ranking absolutely as their equals?

I am not certain that by even a generous computation as many as twelve could be named. I might nominate Anatole France, Gabriele d'Annunzio, Maeterlinck, Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, Knut Hamsun, and probably most people would be inclined to include Lloyd George. Marshal Foch would certainly be proposed by some and as certainly rejected by others, while I, personally, would be inclined to vote for the inclusion of the name of Johann Bojer on account of the very real beauty of his novels, "The Great Hunger" and "The Power of a Lie." Others would name Edison, and there is also the German Gerhardt Hauptmann to be considered. Even with the "doubtfuls" the total is only eleven—assuredly not a magnificent one out of a world population of 1,702,520,366.

A dozen or so supermen may seem to many a very respectable total, but if we base our proportion of supermen to population on those of Italy of the Renaissance, Elizabethan England or the France of Louis XIV., we have to admit that we moderns "show up" exceedingly badly; for it must be borne in mind that the population of the world has enormously increased these last two or three centuries, and though the actual numbers of very great men may not have been larger at any of the periods mentioned (this point alone is highly debatable), their relative numbers were disconcertingly greater.

For those periods were ages of great culture, and an age of culture produces a great crop of men. "The fifteenth century in Italy," writes Walter Peter, "is one of those happier eras, and what is sometimes said of the age of Pericles is true of that of Lorenzo: it is an age productive in personalities, many-sided, centralised, complete. Here, artists and philosophers and those whom the action of the world has elevated and made keen do not live in isolation, but breathe a common air and catch light and heat from each other's thoughts. There is a spirit of general elevation and enlightenment in which all alike communicate."

The population of England under Elizabeth was but 2,000,000—less than half that of New York City—but the blazing splendor of her group of poets and explorers is one of the phenomena of history, while the term "age of Louis XIV," has become a commonplace by which to designate the extraordinary out burst, but as regards quality and quantity, of human genius in the France of that period.

Now, if it be conceded that a period of great general culture is productive of great men (and I do not well see how it can be denied with the evidence of history before our eyes), it is fair to assume that a shortage of great men is largely, if not entirely, due to a decline in general culture. And no less do I see how it can be denied that our own age shows a very marked decline indeed in the cultivation and exaltation of the things of the mind and spirit as opposed to the cultivation and exaltation of grossly materialistic aims and objects.

Today the machine counts for more importance than the feeding ing of our modern industrial machine is considered to be of vastly more importance than the feeling of men's minds and souls. This curious exaltation of the mechanical as opposed to the intellectual or the imaginative was brought home to me very forcibly by a trivial incident which occurred some time ago when I was engaged as a librarian in a certain research and information bureau. A typist in the office had been required to type some very important letters which were to be sent out to the heads of various great corporations in the United States. The man who had composed these letters came to me in great distress one morning. Would I, he asked, type a few of them on my machine, since it was quite impossible to send out any typed on Miss A.'s.

He showed me Miss A.'s work, speaking with genuine horror of the slight mechanical defect in her typewriter, as shown by a very trifling irregularity of spacing—a thing which I would never have noticed had I received a similar letter.

"It's perfectly awful" the poor man said. "We can't possibly send out a thing like this to the men we want to get at." So I made a copy of the letter on my machine. At the end of it I came across a gross grammatical error, which I corrected and then sent my copy in for signature. It came back to me for retyping, with my correction crossed out and the old grammatical error inserted in ink. I took the letter to its author and pointed out that I was perfectly willing to type a bad grammatical error if he really wished me to do so. He insisted that my correction was the error. I thereupon produced Webster and pointed out the rule in question, where, strangely enough, the example given was identical with the phrase under dispute.

"I guess you're right," the author of the letter admitted, a little grudgingly, "but, all the same, I prefer to have it the wrong way. It doesn't do to be too highbrow, or people will think that we can't deliver the goods. And, in any case, these men we're writing to won't know any better themselves." Here we have a case of a deliberate choice of bad English, as being more likely to appeal to and impress successful American business men, who, in addition, would be quite incapable of recognising it as bad English (a severe indictment of American education is here involved), and an absolute refusal to send out a letter in which there was evidence of a slight mechanical defect in the machine that typed it.

A violation of a fundamental of decent education was not only excusable, but positively commendable, but an irregularity of spacing in a machine that was merely a medium for conveying a communication was unthinkable! I cannot help thinking that in Shakespeare's day or in Racine's it would have been the communication itself which would have counted most and the manner of its execution would have been of quite secondary importance.

On another occasion (I apologise for once more dealing with a personal experience, but personal experience has the advantage of being first-hand evidence), I was engaged as a critical reader and editorial assistant by a certain encyclopedia. In applying for the post I was required to fill in a questionnaire in which, among other questions concerning the quality and quantity of my education, I was asked what I was the author of. I shall not say what salary I received for this work, for I am afraid that readers would imagine that I was exaggerating in order to prove my argument that in this country the machine counts for very much and the human mind for comparatively little, but it was not one cent more than that received by the average stenographer of high school education with two years' experience of pounding a typewriter. Yet one of the qualifications demanded of me was that I be author of something!

Such extravagant exaltation of the machine cannot conduce to an atmosphere favorable to the development of great minds and great imaginations. It is possible that, as time goes on, these mental and imaginative qualities (at least in the Anglo-Saxon countries) will diminish so perceptibly, both in quality and quantity, that the day will come when we shall have to look to Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia and perhaps Jugoslavia for the great art and literature of the world. The larger countries are all obsessed with economic and industrial problems, with a cut-throat scramble for trade and markets, and it will be left to those countries that are not primarily industrial countries or entirely absorbed in the business of moneymaking to produce our music and art.

In some of the great industrial countries there is a disposition to rate a nation's greatness by its trade returns, but heavy trade returns backed by no other pre-eminent qualities no more make a nation great than the possession of money makes a man great. (Did not some one or other once declare that you could tell what God thought of money by the people He gave it to?) England, in those triumphant years proceeding the World War, was far prouder of her far flung foreign markets and enormous world trade than she was of the possession of Shakespeare, Shelley, Swinburne and Tennyson. Most Englishmen talked of her formidable trade returns, but only some Englishmen talked of Keats and Browning. If England persists in rating the magnitude of her industrial development as of more importance to her status as a great nation than the encouragement and production of poets and novelists, the day will come when her sweet singers, who have given us visions of her green, gentle landscape and glimpses of the English soul, will be but a name a memory in the land, with none to take their places.

It has frequently been asserted by those who do not love it that democracy is inhospitable, if not actually hostile to the development of the superman, and the assertion has usually been roundly denied by the democrats, for even democrats do not appear to be exempt from the human tendency to believe what one desires to believe and to disbelieve what one does not desire to believe. But facts are facts, and it is undeniable that it is always members of the leisured class (or parasites, as I suppose a good red-blooded Socialist would name them) and not of the proletariat or even the commercial classes who have been the first to foster and encourage the arts.

That the proletariat has not done so is merely because it is usually incapable of knowing what is or is not art. For taste and discrimination are not natural instincts except in the very rarest of instances, but are the reward of generations of cultured ancestry, or at the least of a lifelong environment of beauty and enlightenment. I once had an acquaintance, a woman of great natural intelligence and shrewdness, but of little or no culture and of moderate education, who was extremely fond of reading the short stories published in a certain magazine of huge circulation, and one which is supposed to specialise in sex fiction. I told my friend that if she wanted to read some of the very best short stories ever written and many of them possessing the evidently desired "sex slant," I would lend her a volume of de Maupassant. She accepted the offer and I lent her a collection.

When she returned the volume I asked her how she had enjoyed them "Very much," she replied. "They were all right, but I don't think they were any better than our magazine stories." Was this a grotesque lack of the faculty of discrimination, or was it merely 100 percent Americanism? If the former, and if my friend be but one among a multitude of others likewise bereft of literary discrimination and incapable of perceiving any difference between Guy de Maupassant's literary gems and those of Snappy Stories variety, then there is but little

(Continued on Page 3)

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The Shortage Of Supermen

(Continued from Page 2)

choice of the superman, should he appear, receiving any very speedy recognition or warm appreciation.

Such recognition and appreciation are likely to become increasingly tardy and lukewarm; for they have hitherto been almost exclusively in the hands of aristocracies, and with the present decline of power and prestige of this class, their functions are gradually being arrogated by the "people" who possess neither the capability nor the desire to foster great art. I know quite well that it will be urged that here in America men who in no sense of the word can be called aristocrats have been more liberal patrons of art than ever were any aristocrats of Europe. They have—of art, but seldom of artists. For the American millionaire as a rule prefers to bank on the verdict of posterity rather than on his own judgment of art; consequently he buys the paintings of Rembrandt, who has been dead these many long years, of Murillo, of Turner, of Corot, of Gainsborough and of Reynolds, not one of whom is alive today and each one of whom had a safe world reputation before the millionaire had his money wherewith to buy their pictures.

A man is no more a patron of art for buying a picture merely because it is valuable and therefore a good investment than is any merchant who buys knowing his purchase will sell advantageously. The true patron of art buys a painting because he perceives its intrinsic beauty and merits irrespective of whether or not the artist "fetches" good prices or has a big reputation, and when our modern millionaries have developed sufficient confidence in their own taste to do this (without the advice of dealers, by the way) then and then alone shall we be able to speak of them as true patrons of art.

Agreed that an age of culture produces supermen and also agreed that the production of supermen is pre-eminently desirable, it is essential and of the first importance that we should have a clear idea concerning what culture really is. It is, indeed, almost easier to say what it is not. It is not, for instance, a matter of multiplicity of telephones, of Pullman cars, of tiled bathrooms for every bedroom, at least not primarily. But it is a matter of seeking for the appeciation of beauty and knowledge, mechanical and plumbing contrivances being entirely secondary considerations.

A man who speaks his own language correctly and has a knowledge of others, who knows who Charlemagne was and exactly where Turkestan is and can distinguish between Edmund Spenser and Herbert Spencer is, though as poor as Job, a greater force for culture and civilisation than a millionaire who cannot open his mouth without murdering his own tongue and who secretly believes that art and all that are "bunk." Yes, even though his home bristles with telephones and flows with running water; even though his wife has two diamond tiaras and his son an automobile of his own.

Wealth per se is not civilisation: it is merely a medium, a channel by which civilization may be attained. Neither do colleges, academies and universities constitute culture unless the minds of the students are turned to receive it. Any student who goes to college merely with the idea that by so doing he can get a better job and earn more money later on, may get his job, but he will not get much culture. Innumerable articles have appeared in the newspapers and magazines concerning the business value of a college education to a young man; I have read a whole collection of them, but I have seen very few indeed which advocated a college education for the sake of knowledge as an end in itself. If we read of those dim, far-off beginnings of Oxford University, we are told of the absolute fury for enlightenment on the part of scholars, many of them poor and ragged, who flocked to that ancient seat of learning from almost all parts of Europe, as well as of England, to listen to those men skilled in mystic eloquence, weighing the words of the law, bringing forth from their treasures things new and old."

But culture is that mental and spiritual state in which (to quote Pater once more) "the love of the things of the intellect and the imagination for their own sake, *the desire for a more liberal and comely way of conceiving life*" (the italics are mine), "make themselves felt, urging those who experience this desire to search out first one and then another means of intellectural or imaginative enjoyment, and then directing them not only to the discovery of old and forgotten sources of enjoyment, but the divination of fresh sources thereof—new experiences, new subjects of poetry, new forms of art." This spirit, then, rather than the glorification of trade returns, is the atmosphere in which are bred the supermen of the world—the poets, dramatists, philosophers and painters.

To have democracy is not enough; to have liberty and equality is not enough. We need great men to give us beauty, which alone breeds happiness, and if only the cult of beauty—beauty of person, as with the Greeks beauty of manners, as with the *ancient regime* of France, and beauty of environment—were substituted for and practiced as assiduously and unrelentingly as is the cult of wealth, what a race would result therefrom! The indifference of modern life to ugliness is one of its most pronounced features, and is assuredly leaving its traces on the physiognomy of the men and women of today. We are not as good-looking as we once were, and it would be difficult to conceive anything much more unprepossessing physically than the average, successful business man—flabby, pasty and owlfaced, with his hideous tortoise-shell spectacles and his tendency to *embonpoint*.

If only the present generation of young men could be persuaded that beauty is at least as desirable a thing as utilitarianism, and that poets are more precious in all except dollars than are millionaires, we should have made some little progress along the road to culture and toward the breeding of supermen.

Historic Title Changed

Created By Washington, New Tariff Law Takes English Name

The position of Naval Officer of Customs, which was created in 1789, has been changed to Controller of Customs by the new Tariff law and the powers of the office greatly enlarged. The new law provides that this office shall now examine the Collector's account of receipts and disbursements of money and merchandise, certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury and perform such other duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may in the future request. The Controller will also verify all final assessments of duties and allowance drawbacks made by the Collector of Customs.

The title "Naval Officer" was created by the fifth act of Congress, approved by President Washington on July 30, 1789, organizing the Customs Service and providing for an official at the principal ports of the United States, to be known as the "Naval Officer." The duties were similar to those of the "Controller of Customs" in the English service, where that office has existed at least since 1374, when the poet Chaucer held that place at the Port of London. During the Colonial period of our early history, there had been at New York and other important ports of the then provinces a Controller of Customs and also a civil officer, called the Naval Officer, charged with certain duties under the English navigation laws, but having nothing to do with the customs.

The Controllers of Customs are stationed at the headquarters ports in New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco, and directly represent the Treasury Department in these districts because the volume of business transacted there makes it impossible for Collectors of Customs to render an accurate and satisfactory accounting to the Treasury Department direct. They will supervise and control throughout the districts assigned to them the examination and accounting of all the Collectors of Customs throughout the United States.

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INTERESTING NEWS

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Our Store is on Nanking Road, North side, near the corner of Shensi Road.

An Opportunity to secure the finest of China's Silks and Furs at prices incredibly low.

For the more elaborate things in the ladies' wardrobes, evening gowns, afternoon frocks, negliges, underwear, China Silks are unequalled. It is also the finest for men's shirts, pyjamas, etc.

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You will find our Salesmen courteous, helpful.

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We are prepared to pack and ship purchases to any part of the world.

THE JADE TREE

171 Nanking Road at Lloyd Road Corner

What You Can See At The Jade Tree

The chief sight of Shanghai, from the viewpoint of lovers of art and beautiful things Chinese, is THE JADE TREE.

Months could be spent in China without one's seeing a tenth as much of China's art treasures as can be seen on a visit to this wonderful treasure house. It should be the first place you visit on your arrival—you will make time for numerous visits before you leave China.

This store covers three floors and has stocked under its one roof more beautiful Chinese merchandise than any other shop in the entire Far East.

Beautiful porcelain from King-te-Chen, blackwood from Canton, Ningpo, Peking and Shanghai; lacquers from every province, al different from each other; the finest cloissonne, bronzes—brasses from all parts of China, including the lovely silver and bronze inlaid Mongolian and Thibetan masterpieces; finest quality Chinese hand-made rugs, the wool, colors and workmanship of which we guarantee, because we manufacture them in our own factories under ideal conditions, as well as a fine collection of ancient Chinese rugs, seldom seen today; Coramandel screen and exquisite bits of the ancient art of carved lacquer so much sought after; a complete assortment of Chinese glass which rivals the output of the Italian makers; paintings both old and new; basketry in all forms; and the largest collection of Mandarin Coats and other Old Embroideries in China.

Jewels and beads of every description are here; from the finest jades to the simple carved crystal and Peking glass, much desired for simple inexpensive gifts.

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Come to see us whether you want to buy or not.

The Shop is within a five minute motor ride from the Astor House, just one block from the Race Course.

第三種郵遞物認可

The Growth Of Taxation In The United States

BY VIRGIL JORDAN

The problem of the reduction and wider diffusion of taxation looms up as one of the most important economic problems in the United States at present, and will occupy an increasingly important place in public attention in the next few years. It will be made a subject of agitation in the first place by industrial and business interests which feel that the growing burden of taxation is hampering industrial progress by encroaching upon the national surplus necessary for industrial replacements and betterments, and which are demanding not only a reduction in general taxation, but changes in the tax laws so as to lighten the special burdens that bear on industry and business. As a new alignment of political parties develops there will arise on the other hand a demand from the more liberal factions for revisions that will increase taxes on the larger incomes and upon excessive business profits and ease the burden upon the middle class.

EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION

The question grows in importance because it is increasingly evident that the United States is no exception to the general rule that government expenditures and taxation in all the leading industrial countries have risen in the past two decades to unprecedented heights and are consuming an ever large portion of the national income. This is true regardless of the fact that in the United States the war was financed with practically no currency inflation and that the government has not seen fit or been compelled to engage in commercial or industrial undertakings that have resulted, as in some European nations, in added drains upon the public Treasury. Despite the pursuance of comparatively conservative financial policies during the war, and notwithstanding her more favorable economic position after it, outlays of the national, state and local governments in the United States and the accompanying per capita tax burdens have shown a tendency to steady growth not essentially different from that in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES

For instance, in the ten years before the war, from 1903 to 1914 the total governmental expenditures in the United States increased from $22 to $35 per capita, as compared with an increase from $40 to $42 in the United Kingdom; from $24 to $33 in France; from $14 to $22 in Italy; from $44 to $69 in Germany and from $5 to $8 in Japan. At the end of the war, in the fiscal year 1918-1919 per capita public expenditures were $83 in the United States, $130 in the United Kingdom, $84 in France, $46 in Italy, $114 in Germany, $6 in Japan, in terms of pre-war internal purchasing power. That the coming of peace did not radically reduce government outlays is seen from the fact that the per capita expenditures in 1920-1921 were $45 for the United States, $61 for Great Britain, $77 for France, $26 for Italy, $56 for Germany, and $7 for Japan.

From 1903 to 1914 the per capita taxation of these countries rose ninety-five percent in Japan, sixty-two percent in Germany, thirty-six percent in France, thirty-one percent in the United States, twenty-seven percent in Italy and fifteen percent in the United Kingdom, and by 1921 the per capita taxation reached $41 in the United States, $46 in Great Britain, $25 in France, $8 in Italy, $19 in Germany, $5 in Japan. The United Kingdom thus ranks first in tax burdens, the United States second, France third, Germany fourth, Italy fifth, and Japan last.

TAXATION IN UNITED STATES

That taxation in the United States has not much receded since the war is indicated by the fact that while federal taxes alone totalled 4,926 million dollars in 1919 and 4,430 million dollars in 1921, a nominal decline of 11.2 percent, the 1921 dollar had a purchasing power 26.9 percent more than the 1919 dollar, so that the federal tax burden in 1921 was actually fifteen percent higher than in 1919.

It is, however, the relation of these increasing tax burdens to the national income that is a true measure of their effect on economic conditions. The total per capital tax burden on the pre-war internal purchasing power basis consumed in the fiscal year 1920-1921 one-eighth of the pre-war national income of the United States, one-fifth in the United Kingdom, one-twelfth in France, one-sixteenth in Italy, one-eighth in Germany and one-fifth in Japan. In the fiscal year 1913 taxes paid to national, state and local governments in the United States represented 6.4 percent of the current national income. By 1919-1920 the ratio had increased to thirteen percent and by 1920-1921 to 14.3 percent. In the calendar year 1921 one-sixth of the national income went to taxation in the United States.

The tax burden and the consumption of income by taxation varies widely among the separate states in the United States, the highest per capita taxation in 1919 was $148.36 in New York State, the lowest in Alabama $26.47. Taxation consumed over seventeen percent of the state income in New York State, and for all the states taxation represented about twelve percent of their income.

GROWTH OF TAXATION

A large part of the increase in tax burdens in all countries is due to a great relative growth of state and local taxation. This is especially true in the United States. Local taxation increased eighty-two percent in the period from 1912 to 1919, twenty-one percent from 1919 to 1920 and twelve percent from 1920 to 1921. State and local taxation in the United States is now almost equal to the federal taxation for the country as a whole. In sixteen states in 1919 state and local taxation exceeded federal taxation. The relative burdens of national and local taxation varies widely from state to state, federal taxation falling most heavily on the manufacturing states and local taxation on agricultural and mining states. The latter has become so serious in some states, as in Arkansas, that the citizens have virtually rebelled and appealed to the Federal Government for relief.

CAUSES OF INCREASES

This situation is a result not only of the war, but of vast expenditures for road building, for bonuses for soldiers, and for many other activities of the government due to its economic and social policies and to local political influences. Federal and local government is more costly than ever before, and a realization of the fact is drawing public attention more and more to political inefficiency and graft and stimulating growing criticism of governmental policies. As a result the Administration's proposed shipping subsidy, the "bonus" legislation (additional grants to soldiers) and the effects of prohibition on government finance are being subjected to more careful scrutiny than they might be if the public were not chafing under a tax burden which the coming of peace seems not to have materially lightened. The effects on American politics of this increasing resentment of government extravagance and the piling up of taxes are likely to be far-reaching.

Methodist Church Gains 119,007 During 1922

The Methodist Church gained 119,007 new members in 1922, bringing the total membership up to 4,593,540. This announcement will be made in the Methodist Year Book for 1923, now ready for publication. The total does not include 269,685 who are listed as non-resident members. Dr. Oliver S. Bakotel, editor of the Year Book, defines non-resident members as "those who have been lost sight of by their pastors and are carried on the roll three years before being dropped."

There are 20,517 preachers in the church, serving 29,420 churches, and 36,597 Sunday schools with 408,998 officers and teachers, and 4,848,091 pupils in all departments. There are 16,495 local preachers who are not members of conferences. Parsonages number 15,886, and the combined estimated valuation of these and the churches is $346,125,104. The Epworth League membership is 762,884.

The centenary subscriptions paid in three years were $45,243,385. The church maintains fifty-six homes for working girls in industrial centers, seventeen homes for young men, thirty-seven for aged, forty-two for orphans, eighty hospitals with many more in the foreign field under the Board of Foreign Missions.

The East Calvary Church, Philadelphia, a negro congregation, with Dr. C. A. Tindley, pastor, is the largest of the Methodist Episcopal group. It has a membership of 6,965, and the members attend in three relays each Sunday.

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DEL MONTE

Stinnes Says Work Must Save Germany

Hugo Stinnes, Germany's greatest industrial magnate, is a man of dominant personality. He has his own ideas about Germany's needs today and, in view of his grasp of the situation, they are well worth knowing. At a recent meeting of the German Economic Council, held at a time when the Reparations Commission was sitting in Berlin, Stinnes made a speech on the stabilisation of the German mark. He approaches the problem from the standpoint of a man of business, and says what he would do if he were in charge of Germany as a business proposition. He does not hesitate to say that underproduction is what is wrong with Germany, and that the eight-hour day must be abandoned by German labor if the country is ever to recover.

Stinnes published the full text of his speech in his own paper, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. It follows:

"It is perfectly true that every one engaged in the industrial field, whether the big or the small industries, those dealing with finished products or with raw materials, must fervently desire the termination of the present condition of inflation and the stabilisation of the mark. Opinions in Germany differ merely as to how and under what conditions stabilisation can take place. I believe there is no difference of opinion on this point in the Board of Directors of the National Association of German Industries. Of course there are shades of difference there as elsewhere, but on the whole the views are in accord. The question of vertical or horizontal trusts has nothing to do with the matter.

GERMANS TOO DOCTRINARY

"Vertical organisations are children of their time and horizontal organisations are also children of their time. If you have no money and no material you will organise vertically in order to save money and raw material by putting the processes of production on top of each other, getting along with as little material and money as possible. If you are swimming in material and money—and the day for that will come again—horizontal organisation will suggest itself. I myself worked very industriously on horizontal organisations which we had in the prewar days when we were better off for money and material; and I hope, if I live long enough, that I shall be able to change over again if it coincides with the interest of our economic system to do so.

"In my opinion, we Germans are too doctrinary and imagine that institutions, which are children of their time and environment, must be transplanted to other conditions and alien environment. We ought to get out of the habit of singling out some one as the representative of a particular system when that system was adopted after realisation of the surrounding circumstances, which, after all, must govern and really was not wanted in the beginning at all. There is hardly anybody who has been so much damaged and the foundations of whose existence have been shaken so heavily by the war, and most of all by the lost war, as myself and the works with which I am associated. Scarcely any one else has suffered the destruction of such a business as mine, extended as it was over the whole world.

"It is a great mistake to speak of selfish interests and hopes of certain industries because they have a different attitude toward stabilisation than other groups of industries. I admit that present conditions are such that certain industrial groups cannot offer any resistance to the trend of affairs, partly because of government restrictive regulations, and partly because they simply have not the knowledge and capacity to resist. On the other hand there are industrial groups—and naturally they are the ones who possess more ample means, wider knowledge, and above all, better connections; who have a larger knowledge of the world—who are not so helpless as the others in resisting the present conditions. And it is only natural that those who are not so helpless do not contemplate these problems with their arms crossed, like the helpless ones. But this is the only difference. Those who are capable of further resistance do indeed take the position that resistance against the conditions which press upon us today from within and without cannot consist of any compromise, or attempt at a compromise, which would lead to a fiasco resulting in conditions far worse than those of today.

"You will find certain shades of difference in Germany, certain groups which are still capable of a fight and are resolved to fight, who will say: 'We do not want to adopt any measures today which might lead us after three or six months into a far worse situation.' No, we want to put up a fight, and we want to fight successfully, and try to reach a settlement of the question which is a real and lasting settlement, without permitting large parts of the economic body of Germany to pass into the possession of foreign countries. It is clear that war indemnities are being taken out of the national economy of Germany to the enormous extent every day by the compulsory restrictive regulations and owing to the prevailing conditions in the country. I know that companies are today being formed in foreign countries which have the sole object of investing the inflated mark in Germany in houses, in real estate, in all branches of German economic life, so that gold milliards which cannot be extracted by means of the peace treaty are obtained in this manner.

"I believe that the man who is commissioned to guard certain keys to Germany's national economy only does his duty by at least keeping these keys in his possession. For when these keys pass into foreign hands, as in Austria, reconstruction becomes far more difficult and repurchase perhaps entirely impossible for political reasons. Please do not misjudge people who are doing certain things not because it is what they had hoped to do, but because they recognise and appreciate the immense confusion of German economic life.

GERMANY'S UNPRODUCTIVITY

"Now, as regards stabilisation itself, I think we should first get a clear picture of the economic situation of the German Empire from within and without. Germany is very decidedly on the passive sheet because it is unproductive. I estimate Germany's unproductivity at 200,000,000 gold marks per month, at least. Germany must produce 200,000,000 gold marks more, and produce them after making the deduction for costs of production, in order to live for itself. Not until then is there any possibility of reparation or indemnity payments to foreign countries.

"An extraordinarily difficult question presents itself. How can Germany's national economy be made productive? And how can reparations be directed into sensible channels? I am firmly convinced that if the French and the Entente were sensible and gave the German people their freedom, and the military occupation were to terminate on condition of more work and more production by Germany, the German people would very soon settle down to work and become a happy nation again after a comparatively short time. It seems doubtful to me whether the French or the Entente would make a start with this. Probably it will develop into a move-by-move transaction, especially since the whole problem of international indebtedness is involved.

"If we want to live we must become more productive. We must gain markets in the world. Out of this subsidised Germany which has no currency goods are continually pouring, despite the foreign trade control—I think foreign trade controls are no good anyway—which are creating almost intolerable conditions in neighboring countries. It is certain that the Dutch financial expert, Dr. Vissering, delivered his opinion on the question of stabilisation with one eye on the shoe industry of Brabant. He cannot be blamed for this, for when he sees that industries in neighboring countries are being ruined by the system of deflation under which we are operating, that is bound to have its effect. We shall see new barricades erected against our exports everywhere; it will be made difficult for us to sell our products, because we operate on a cost of production which has no measure of real value, and because we are continually throwing out of Germany products which cost us national substance and fortune. Such exports will afford temporary relief, but lead ultimately to the closing down of factories, etc., especially in cases where the raw materials are bought with obligations and not bank credits.

"We cannot put our national economy in order unless we are accorded most-favored-nation treatment unless you bring about such conditions in Germany that foreign countries will know that wages are going to be paid in gold again and that dumping beyond a reasonable limit simply cannot be done by Germany.

"To sum up, those of us who have a certain insight into the conditions prevailing in the world take the position that very much more work is necessary for us to live in Germany, and I do not hesitate to declare that it is my conviction that for a number of years—ten or fifteen years—the German people certainly will have to work two hours more a day in order to bring up production high enough so that the nation can live and set something aside for reparations.

"I am further of the opinion that there must be a thorough revision of everything that has become unproductive in Germany during and since the war. Without most-favored-nation treatment the German people cannot live. It is this which we must bargain for with the will to work. Then we shall have the necessary conditions for stabilising exchange and everything else we need. Of course we shall have to pay our population in gold. I consider it entirely impossible for Germany to get a real hold on the world market again without paying wages in gold. But of course this is something which we cannot perform on our own initiative; we must follow the lead of the other countries.

GOLD WAGES INDISPENSABLE

"If you now practice quackery, if I may use the word, and borrow 500,000,000 gold marks from somebody you will use them up in two and a half or three months and then you will soon need the 500,000,000 very badly. If you ask a billion gold marks you will exhaust them in five months' time and you will not have most-favored-nation treatment for them nor will you be able to offer the German population a trace of gold wages. I consider gold wages indispensable for you will never get England and the other countries to agree to most-favored-nation treatment unless we work on a basis of par with them.

"As for the point where the mark should be stabilised, it would be equivalent to a huge contribution to foreign countries

(Continued on Page 6)

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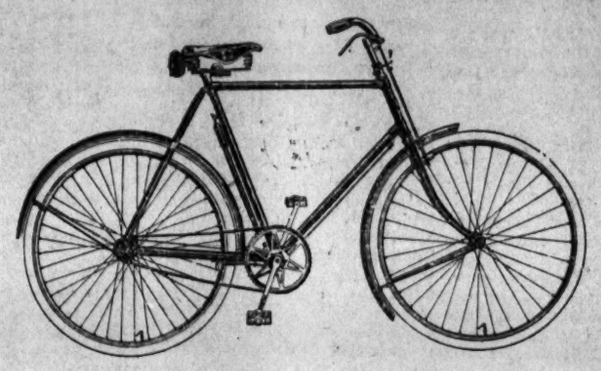

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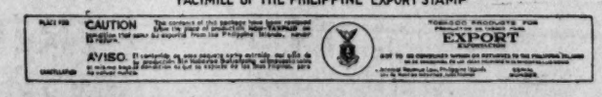

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Stinnes Says Work Must Save Germany

(Continued from Page 5)

who bought marks cheaply and hold them if we were to stabilise at a high rate. And if we present labor and the Government employes and all others who have fixed pay with stabilisation at a high figure we should have to cut down the figures in respect to paper marks which they have struggled long to get. It cannot be expected that they will not hold tenaciously to these figures, and that would mean new wage struggles. It is, however, a prime condition of any successful stabilisation that there must be no wage struggles or strikes for a prolonged period. If you start stabilising with strikes, stabilisation will be over in two months' time.

"Thus there are very weighty reasons against stabilisation at a high figure—the probability of great loss of capital and of severe wage struggles. In my opinion, you cannot make it clear to the average German that when you take away half the nominal value of his paper marks he will have as much as before. He will object, and that will defeat stabilisation. For this reason we must have the courage to say this to our population: You may keep your eight-hour day, but you must do extra hours of work without extra pay for a long time to come until you have an active balance for payments and can set aside enough for living and for the interest on and amortisation of the loan which is absolutely necessary for the stabilisation of the mark and the payment of the inevitable reparations.

"The amount of reparations cannot be very large now. I believe that people in France and Belgium are beginning to realise that this payment will in fact be a very moderate one. I am convinced, however, that it must be enough for the rebuilding of human habitations in these countries. It is totally wrong for us to make deliveries of things for purposes entirely foreign to these human habitations or to the devastated areas. If, for example, we supply Belgium with material to replace rotted railroad ties that has nothing to do with reparations; it is also wrong if we supply England with mining timber or build terminals in Southern Tyrol. If I know that I cannot rebuild the devastated areas with my own resources, and I am sure that if we had won we should have rebuilt them ourselves, I would still think that the task of reconstruction ought to precede everything else.

"Even from the purely psychological standpoint, reconstruction must be carried out; the millions of people who are living there under unworthy conditions must be quieted. This is the reason why I concluded the reconstruction agreement of Heimburg. I made it perfectly clear to M. de Lubersac that it is only a very little that we can do at present in fulfillment of the contract, but that I would do everything in my power to insure that what we can do will benefit human beings; that all other forms of reparation must yield precedence to the building of human habitations.

"I am a confirmed opponent of stabilisation at all costs and you may criticise me for it, but in reality our hopes and interests are identical. There is merely a difference of powers of resistance to the conditions which prevail here today. You may rely upon it that my resistance will not relax. I shall oppose any avoidable intrusion of foreign influence and I shall do all that I can in order that the final agreement which we must reach with our neighbors may be such that we shall become a free people again and that we shall have as much as possible to say within our own ranks. It is most desirable that, meanwhile, steps are taken to prevent the great wastage of national fortune which is now going on. Real estate which now changes hands in Germany is released at from 3 to 5 percent of its actual value. Please consider what an enormous tribute this amounts to.

"It may be admitted that if our legislation barred foreigners from this business yielding 90 to 95 percent profit, foreign countries would not have so much interest in perpetuating present conditions. Foreign countries figure that the danger of Bolshevism may cause them a total loss, but as long as things go on as they are Germany keeps furnishing them with billions every month, which can be splendidly invested. Special companies are organised for the purpose; an Italian company already exists in Switzerland and French companies will follow. This is splendid business but it is transacted at the expense of the middle classes, the people who can suffer the last and whom the Government must afterward make pensioners if they are not to starve or kill each other off.

"There is a solution. You must only have the courage to say to all Germans: 'Boys, you cannot lose a war and work two hours less; you must work, work, work. And see to it that your work is productive and not wasted on palavering.' This productive labor we can trade for most-favored-nation treatment. I do not approve of the various financial measures which have been suggested. We are confronted not with financial questions, but with problems of national economy and labor. The financiers are the people who can step in after our political economy has been made productive and we have markets throughout the world; they can then, but not until then, talk about the terms and conditions of loans. And when this transaction is completed everything will be liquidated. You cannot hold a sword of Damocles over the German and make him feel that his efforts and his toil will only be rewarded by having the noose drawn tighter after two years' time.

"I believe that the world is getting more mature in that respect. If these questions are discussed by not too many people on a reasonable and broad basis, quick progress will be made, but when I see a Reparations Commission come here and talk about nothing but dollars which we are to spend I cannot see any advance. I did not speak with the Reparations Commission, so that I cannot be the person who communicated to them the alleged plan of the German industries; I do not believe such a plan exists.

"After all, Germany must be considered in the light of a big enterprise which has a substantial foundation but does not pay, and that being the case it is not entitled to have any money unless it is so conducted that it can again become productive. If it cannot become productive the country will fall to pieces, you can bank on that. For certain parts are productive, and they will not adhere to unproductive parts unless the whole is productive.

"If you look at our great internal political difficulties, at the separative tendencies of certain parts of the country, you will see that the deeper reason is the feeling which rightly prevails in some quarters that they, for their part, are operating on a sound basis, while others are not and that they are under no obligation to permit themselves to be drawn into a general collapse. Create productive conditions here in Berlin and the somewhat intransigeant feeling in the East, the Southwest and the West will soon disappear. But you are doing nothing in this direction.

"Looking at Germany then as a business enterprise, we must find out how it can be operated with advantage. Any bank which has advanced too much money to some concern will do the same. The Entente is really nothing but a bank which has cut off our credits and we must make an arrangement with it. How can the enterprise be carried on. If the question were under what conditions can this country again become worthy of credit, we should very soon come to an agreement with foreign countries. There would be a number of changes which would benefit us. The bank, too, would have to make a number of concessions. It would have to yield us markets here and there.

"The world, now closed to us, would have to be opened up again. We should be admitted to the discussion of all the problems, and in the end the bank would say to the concern that it was ready, after convincing itself that the concern was capable of operating on a productive basis, to advance a starting credit—the stabilisation credit can be nothing but a starting or spring-board credit—and in addition to advance enough money to satisfy the other creditors, in our case the countries entitled to reparations.

"You have never examined the problem from this angle. If I had anything to do with it I should talk with these people in the simplest possible manner, as I have indicated. I am even convinced that no Frenchman would refuse to see the logic of it. The difficulty lies in what must be done first, whether we must have our freedom first, and the occupation of the Rhineland must be terminated, or whether our work must be changed first. This will have to be settled by skillful negotiators.

"If you say to the French that they must get out first and then we can discuss matters they will reply that that cannot be done. But if we discuss the other questions and the French know that there will be a change if they get out, and only then, they will get out. They will demand certain guarantees; they will deliberate thoroughly with the Americans, for we cannot dispute their argument that guarantees given solely to England and Italy might in certain circumstances be anything but guarantees. They cannot be guarantees that will cover all eventualities. But in the end an agreement should be reached on this point as well, if it is taken up in the right way.

WORK TWO HOURS MORE

"There will never be a solution if the matter is handled like a pure borrowing proposition without correction of the existing evils. Until this is done, I shall oppose all stabilisation measures, for they can only retard final stabilisation, and sanction. If the measures are sound, such as any business man would take, you will soon find that the hopes and interests all run parallel, namely, in the direction of an early stabilisation of the mark so that we may have a decent currency.

"The question of the work we must do is not a labor question, but a problem of productivity. I do not consider the eight-hour day a question which we should discuss; we cannot discuss it with profit. But now that all the instruments of our national economy are not tuned to the eight-hour day, as it is interpreted today, despite our desperate situation, it is a question of life or death for us so to utilise these instruments that they produce enough for us to live on. It is of the utmost importance that all of us accept the consequences of the war and work two hours more daily, so that we may live decently and address ourselves to works of progress. Otherwise we shall have nothing to eat and be doomed to perish miserably.

"Let us have no artificial remedies; they will not fool anybody in the world. The world will begin to have confidence in us when it is seen that we have come to our senses. Academic experiments will have no lasting effect, and that is why I oppose them. With the currency loan which is given us, we must be granted a long period in which to gather our forces, for it is absolutely necessary that we be able to look a long way ahead and make our dispositions for an extended period of time, like the other nations; this is very important in order that the unemployment question may be settled everywhere, by providing funds for the purpose in Europe and America. We shall need six months to get money after orders are placed; we shall need much more raw material to fill them. Even with the greatest possible saving of material, the situation in the iron and steel industries is this: If more work is performed more iron is produced and more ore is needed. The payments in foreign exchange do not accrue for months, and meanwhile, there is a shortage of money.

"For my part, I would not touch the gold that we have; it is the last reserve for the eventuality of an acute shortage of food, and I would not have the courage to use it now. My critics understand me to say that I accuse our Government of not being active enough. What I mean is that every German should become more active. That is vastly different. This is not the place to attack the Government. It is not easy for the gentlemen who have greatly overstimated Germany's capacity to step before the German people with the admission that their view has been proved to be incorrect. Hence, it is the task of all of us who have grasped the true situation to go forth and preach to the population that we cannot extricate ourselves from the present muddle without work. And if we work we must have markets for the produce of our labor. We must actively discuss all the problems which have a bearing on our situation and press for a solution. That is what is not being done now. An active policy of the kind I have indicated could and should have been taken up a year ago, although it is only since last Spring that appreciation of the situation has taken hold in France.

"I repeat, I wish 'we,' the Government and all of us, would become more active and do what is needed. This means that work must be done within and without the country. Of course, the initiative must come from the Government, but unless 'we' are there to back it up it is unite certain that no Government can accomplish anything at all."

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For Electing President By Direct Vote Of The People

Nebraska Senator Presents His Case In Favor Of His Proposed Amendment And Senator Walsh Of Montana Points Out Complications That Would Ensue

A movement is gathering headway in Congress for the abolishment of the Electoral College and the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the election of President and Vice-President subject to the direct vote of the people. When the proposed amendment to accomplish this was offered in the Senate a few days ago by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska there were many who met the suggestion with a smile, but subsequent developments showed a surprising sentiment in favor of the proposition, and this sentiment is certain to be greater in the Sixty-eighth Congress, with its increased progressive and radical membership.

Senator Norris, one of the leaders in the progressive movement, asserts that under existing conditions the Electoral College system of electing a President and Vice President has become "an impassable barrier across the road of progress" and that today it is nothing more nor less than "an unnecessary and useless part of the American political machinery."

The support the proposed amendment is receiving does not mean that there is an immediate prospect of the proposed amendment being submitted to the States, but it does mean that the sentiment in favor of submitting such an amendment is on the upgrade and that it is one of the possibilities of the not distant future. Whether or not the resolution which carries the amendment could command a majority in the present Congress is uncertain. A study of the present membership would seem to indicate that it could not.

RESOLUTION IN FOUR PARTS

The Norris resolution is in four parts and in addition to proposing a direct vote for President and Vice President proposed to terminate the terms of defeated Senators and Representatives on the first Monday in January following the general election instead of midnight of March 3 following, as the Constitution now provides. The resolution has gone to the calendar, and when it comes up a fight is certain to be made to refer it to the Committee on Judiciary. The vote on such a motion will indicate for the first time the exact strength of the two factions.

Those Senators who are listed as conservative, such as Nelson of Minnesota, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; Underwood, the Democratic leader; Walsh of Montana, by many considered the ablest constitutional lawyer in Congress; Overman, Moses, Brandegee, Wadsworth, Williams and others of the conservative thinking school are known to look askance at any proposition which involves the amendment of the Constitution along such radical lines as those suggested in the Norris amendment.

On the other hand, there are Senators who while opposing the section which abolishes the Electoral College are in favor of the sections which relate to the earlier termination of the terms of defeated candidates for re-election. It is probable that that part of the amendment could pass both houses of the present Congress right now.

There is no man in either house of Congress better qualified to express the views of the proponents of the proposed amendment than Senator Norris, and none who is more qualified to express the objections to the amendment than Senator Walsh of Montana. The views of these two Senators express the position of the two sides to the question in the present Congress. The Electoral College proposition being the principal "bone of contention," what Senators Norris and Walsh have to say relates only to the section of the amendatory resolution which seeks the abolishment of the ancient constitutional method of electing the President and Vice President.

SEN. NORRIS'S ARGUMENT

"The necessary constitutional change," said Senator Norris, "to fix the beginning of the terms of President and Vice President and of members of Congress, and to place such time soon after the general elections, thus enabling the wishes of the people to be translated into law, is only a step in placing the people more directly in control of their Government. If it is desirable that the wishes of the people as expressed at the ballot box should have the effect of law so far as Senators and Representatives are concerned it is equally important and desirable that the same rule should apply to the selection of a President and Vice President.

"The President, under the Constitution, is in reality part of the legislative machinery of the country. In fact, he probably has more influence over legislation than either branch of Congress. It is therefore just as important that the people have an opportunity to express their wishes as directly as possible as to who their Chief Magistrate should be as it is to express this wish in regard to Senators and members of the House of Representatives. But the President and Vice President are not elected by a direct vote of the people. They are elected by electors, who are themselves selected in accordance with laws and regulations provided by the Legislatures of the various States.

"When our Government was founded and our Constitution was adopted it was more or less an experiment in the world of governmental affairs. The step which our forefathers took was greater than any that had ever been taken toward a free government; and yet, in the preparation of that wonderful document, our forefathers were fearful lest the step proposed to be taken should be too great and thus bring ruin instead of success. They deemed it wise to remove the governmental functions, in most cases, one or more steps from the direct control of the people to be governed. They provided that the President and Vice President should be elected by electors and that these electors in turn should be 'appointed' according to the provisions of the various State Legislatures. Senators were elected by the Legislatures of the various States, and it took many years of agitation and work to secure an amendment to the Constitution providing for the direct election of such officials. That such change has been beneficial and helpful will not be denied by any one.

"The same reasons that impel the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of Senators would seem to demand that the President and Vice President should be elected by a direct vote of the people. No reason can be given why an independent people, capable of self-government, should not have the right to vote directly for the Chief Magistrate, who has more power than any other official in our Government. It is true that these presidental electors are pledged to vote for some particular man for President and for Vice President. At the very best, they are an unnecessary and useless part of our political machinery; but even though every candidate for presidential elector is pledged to vote for some particular man for President and Vice President, there can be no reason given for the existence of such an official.

CUMBERSOME BALLOT

"Under existing conditions the names of all the candidates of all parties for presidential elector must be printed on the official ballot, and then there must be as many blank places left on the ballot under the laws of the various States as there are candidates for electors, giving the voter the right to write in the names of any other candidates for electors for whom he desires to vote. The result is that in all of our States the ballot is unreasonably and unnecessarily lengthy. All this could be avoided if the names of the candidates for President and Vice President were printed on the ballot and the voter given the right to directly express his choice.

"While the system is unnecessary, cumbersome and confusing, and has no merit whatever that can be mentioned in its favor, it has an evil and disastrous effect and as a matter of fact, often indirectly but certainly, takes away from the voter the right to effectively express his will.

"Since no person has the legal right to vote directly for President and Vice President, and since presidential electors are named by political parties, pledged to vote for the nominee of their respective parties for both President and Vice President, it follows that it is a physical impossibility for a citizen to vote for the candidate for President in one party and the candidate for Vice President in another party. The ordinary citizen does not realize that his electoral right and privilege is thus curtailed. It is not often that voters would want to take such a course, but as a matter of fundamental justice we ought to be protected by law in taking such a course should we desire to do it.

It is practically an impossibility for any person to become an independent candidate for the office of President. In theory this could be done. In practice it is just as much prohibited as though the right were denied by express term of the Constitution.

EFFECT ON CONVENTIONS

"If the electoral college were abolished and the people allowed to vote directly for President, it would naturally follow that those who controlled political conventions would be more careful in their selection of nominees. Political conventions would pay more attention to the wishes of the people at large, and successful candidates would give closer adherence to pre-election promises. If National political conventions were controlled by selfish interests and nominated candidates unsatisfactory to the people at large, it would be easy for the people to defeat such nominees by rallying behind an independent candidate for President. It would be a very easy matter to have printed on the official ballot in all the States the name of an independent candidate. This could be done without the organisation of a new party and at very little if any expense; and when the voter went into the booth to cast his ballot, instead of a ballot ten or twenty feet in length, he would be confronted with the actual names of presidential candidates on a space of two or three inches in length. It would be a very simple procedure, inexpensive, and perfectly practical.

"Practically every State in the Union has what is known as an official ballot and provides by law for a method of putting names on this ballot. Such machinery is already provided for in the States and applies to every office except that of President and Vice President and the reason it cannot apply to these is because the Electoral College stands in the way. Under existing conditions we have no way of expressing our opinion. Our Constitution keeps from the people the right to be heard in the selection of a Chief Magistrate. If the people are competent to select members of the House of Representatives, if they are likewise competent to vote directly for Senators, why should they not likewise have an opportunity to vote directly for President and Vice President?"

Senator Walsh discusses the proposed amendment in his usual careful way. He says:

"To all intents and purposes the people now vote for President and Vice President. The choice of the people among the candidates of the various parties is clearly exercised as though the vote were in form as well as in fact directly for them. That feature of the proposed amendment is of little consequence. The more important feature is that the election would be determined by the popular vote, the majority (plurality) controlling. There is a popular appeal in the suggestion that the majority should control, but a radical change in our system must be inaugurated if that idea is to obtain to a finality.

"As each State is entitled to as many electors as it has members of both houses of Congress and as no State has more than two members of the Senate, it will be appreciated that the numerical strength of the several States in the Electoral College is not exactly in proportion to their population.

"Some of the most perplexing problems coming before the Constitutional Convention arose out of the conflicting interests of the large and the small States. Concessions had to be made from both sides, the large States abating somewhat from their demand that representation in Congress should be based throughout on population, the small States from their position that as independent States all stood on the same footing and all were entitled to an equal voice as in the case of international assemblies, or conferences. The situation was saved only by a compromise under which the two branches of Congress were provided for, the one in which the rule of population should obtain, the other in which the equality of the States should be recognised. The contest was renewed in connection with the provision for the election of the Executive and again the spirit of compromise prevailed, each State being given representation in part on the basis of the quota in the House, varying with the population, and in part upon its quota in the Senate in which the rule of equality among the States obtained.

"On the whole the system devised has had most satisfactory results. Ours in a country of vast extent with many and diverse interests. Though not altogether logical, the plan evolved by the wisdom and through the forbearance of the fathers is admirably adapted to conciliate and harmonize. It ought not inconsiderately to be discarded. If it is to be abandoned so far as the election of President and Vice President is concerned, it will be difficult to offer any substantial reason why it should be preserved so far as Congress is concerned.

"Success of the amendment proposed would doubtless be followed by an insistent demand for a further innovation under which each State should be represented according to its population. Dismissing that consideration, however, it may well be doubted whether the interests of the whole country would be subserved by increasing relatively the voice and influence of the great congested industrial centres and diminishing proportionally the part played by the rural and other sections relatively sparsely populated. It is popularly believed in those regions that the great cities exercise in some manner an undue and not salutary influence in government, and a modification of our system such as is proposed could not fail to intensify the jealousies that already, unfortunately, have been aroused."

Paris Midinettes Seek Husbands

ON the 25th of November of each year Paris midinettes—workers in dressmaking establishments — crowned with the "Bonnet de Sainte Catherine," parade the streets in search of husbands. Leap Year Day comes once a year in their young lives. All girls who have passed the age of twenty-five without marriage are eligible to parade, but many twenty or younger take part. When the girls see a good prospect they surround him, hug and kiss him—and sometimes he proposes on the spot.

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It won't dawn on him at first, perhaps, but after he has smoked a few cans he will notice other EDGEWORTH smokers. He will find a comradeship that he shares with them—not easy to explain or understand, but real and lasting. EDGEWORTH smokers are generally good, likeable chaps. It isn't smoking EDGEWORTH, of course, that makes them so. They happen to be the kind of men who choose EDGEWORTH.

Now, give us our chance. We want you to become an EDGEWORTH smoker, and when you do you will become an EDGEWORTH booster. What we want you to do is this: send us your name and address, it only takes about two minutes, and we will send you samples of Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed, FREE. Or, any of the following dealers will gladly give you samples. Just drop in and ask them.

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Favors For Dances And Parties

"Favors which show artistic workmanship are largely superseding the cheap material hitherto distributed at dances," said a prominent manufacturer of carnival novelties. "Organisers of dances, both private and public, are willing to pay for original goods which do, in fact, contribute to the success of the functions. We have of late taken hints on the running of carnivals from the French, who are masters of the arrangement of this form of entertainment."

PAPER PIXIES

There are many new attractions this season. A variation on the quaint waterfairies so much in demand last year is seen in the miniature pixies made in colored paper and having lovely little composition faces with the most human expression! These pixies can stand up and make a charming decoration for a supper table. In the same series are little dairymaids, Red Riding Hoods, and tiny elves. Particularly attractive is one little lady wearing a poudre wig.

There is a wide selection of handsome head-dresses. Early Victorian bonnets, Indian Rajah turbans and Parisian hats are among the latest models.

"Stick-fast" novelties are very popular. There are swans, mice, frogs, flowers, bottles, and vegetables which cling to the garments of the person at whom they are thrown.

"PICTURE" BALLOONS

The new pictorial rubber balloons show designs of animal and mechanical devices. Especially for children's parties are nursery rhyme balloons in many colors. "Lucky snowballs," filled with small toys, make pleasing gifts for these occasions. Mascots are always liked. Among the newest examples are Humpty-Dumpty, "Wilfred," an amusing nigger, and a girl's head carried on a stick.

Japanese streamers are in great demand and give a very gay air to the dance-room. These paper favors are in the form of balls which spread into red, white, and blue streamers when thrown.

Noise-makers are found in plenty. There is no need to press a "grown-up" to take a rattle; he begs for one and slings his gaily colored toy about with genuine amusement.

Frying Made Easy

There is now on the market a novel and scientific pan for deep frying. It is unlike an ordinary deep frying pan, and in using it the housewife will find that:

1. Less fat is required for frying.
2. There is less danger of the fat in the pan itself becoming alight.
3. If used on a gas cooker about 25 percent of gas is saved, as the fat not only heats more quickly but retains the heat longer.
4. The actual frying takes less time, doubtless owing to the fact that the fat is not chilled when the articles to be fried are put in.
5. A frying basket is not a necessity as, owing to the shape of the pan, the different articles to be fried are easily lifted with a skimmer.

These advantages are due to the fact that the outer pan in which the inner pan rests is packed with asbestos, so the heat is caught and deflected back by the asbestos, instead of escaping through the sides.

Heat the fat until a faint blue smoke rises, then put in the articles to be fried. When golden brown drain in the usual way. The secret of all successful frying lies in having the fat really hot.

Filleted fish, small whole fish, rissoles, fritters (sweet and savory), beignets and so on.

Macaroni Beads

It is quite easy to make some long beads, measuring about an inch, from macaroni. All you have to do is to cut some sticks of macaroni into pieces of this length and then paint them. When the paint has dried the beads can be strung together on gold or silver thread, which may be knotted between each bead.

Shorter lengths of the macaroni could be treated in the same way and arranged alternately, or at intervals with the long ones.

962,000 CARS IN BRITAIN

There were 962,000 motor vehicles, the licenses of which were current on Aug. 31, in Great Britain, according to The London Times Trade Supplement. This figure includes approximately 314,000 cars taxed on horse power, 377,000 cycles, 150,000 commercial vehicles and 77,000 motor hackneys. The number of vehicles exempt from taxation, such as motor fire engines, was 11,065.

The situation regarding the motor truck market has not improved greatly from its condition a few months ago. The market has been adversely affected by the number of surplus trucks offered, not only in Great Britain, but also in some Continental countries and in the United States.

Should We End Engagements At Will?

Men should be made to keep marriage engagements; women ought to retain the legal right of bringing suit for breach of promise in case of default, according to Marjorie Bowen, famous novelist.

"Justice McCardie," she says, "thinks that a man should have the right to break off an engagement of marriage when he has changed his mind. He believes that marriages resulting from threats of breach of promise actions are likely to result in infidelity and life-long misery.

"This is the man's viewpoint and very right and proper it seems at first glance. What can be more immodest, according to our preconceived ideas of womanhood, than that she should try to force a man to marry her who is reluctant to do so?

NO LONGER DEMURE

"But it is forgotten that woman is no longer a sheltered, protected ignorant being whose sole asset is her shrinking timidity and whose sole value lies in the fact that she is unspotted from the world. Nowadays she has to fight her own battles, earn her own living and generally 'look after' herself.

"How is she to do this if her conduct is to be ruled entirely by dictates or reserve and modesty, delicacy and refinement?

"A man does not hesitate to divorce a faithless wife. Surely it is more sordid to put a price on what is called 'honor' than on the value of a possible husband!

"We are all rather plain and practical nowadays and disinclined to allow very much for what used to be called 'sentiment.' But from a woman's viewpoint there must always be a great deal more than 'sentiment' involved in an engagement of marriage; it means so much more than even 'being in love.' It is the altering entirely of a woman's viewpoint, the undertaking of the most solemn of promises, the public avowal and pledging of secret preferences and deep feelings. The pang, the humiliation, the bitterness inflicted on a woman whose lover informs her he is tired of her and desires to break off their contract are not to be measured. Whether or not her affections are deeply engaged her sufferings must be acute.

HURTS HER PRIDE

"A woman in this position feels deceived, degraded, hurt, however much 'respect' her former lover shows her. And if her remedy—the ugly one of the law—is taken from her, what is to prevent her falling a victim to succession of men who amuse themselves by a little courtship and then know they can with impunity change their minds?

"Why should this be the one contract of all others men may be allowed to break at will?

"If Justice McCardie would tell men to think, not twice, but three or four times before they propose marriage, and then to consider well the cruel position of the woman whose engagement is broken off against her will, he would do more to keep breach of promise actions out of the courts than by his championship of masculine fickleness and his rebuke to feminine indelicacy."

Dame Fashion Says—

That a new material for wrap coats is a kind of velour which has a "rumpled" chenille surface. It is very attractive.

That new suits are entirely covered, both on the coat and on the skirt, with narrow silk braid.

That on a gown showing the fullness gathered to the front a decorative feature takes the form of a narrow detached stole-like center panel which ends in a fringe and extends well beyond the skirt edge.

That Paris is inaugurating a new vogue in the "coat-of-mail" tunics made of steel-colored sequins which slightly overlap.

Plants Caught By Frost

When a house plant has been caught by the frost it can generally be brought back to a healthy state if it is properly treated. Do not give the plant lukewarm water, as this will certainly kill it altogether, but use cold water for saturating the soil in the pot and then sprinkle the foliage well. Put the plant in a cool place where there is no danger of frost, and a few hours it will have revived.

CHARM OF ENGLISH LACE

Dainty little handkerchiefs, collars, teacloths, doyleys, blouses and other articles trimmed with hand-made English lace make delightful gifts, and, moreover, they are not expensive. One of the most effective and least costly of these laces is the famous Bucks pillow lace, an industry which dates back to the fourteenth century. It is interesting to know that the lacemakers who produce this lace work today the same lace cushions and bobbins that their great-grandmothers used a century ago.

Jersey Beauty Asks Heart Balm

Miss Gertrude G. Hunter. INT.

MISS Gertrude Gladys Hunter, twenty-one-year-old Newark (N. J.) girl, has startled the social colony by her sensational $200,000 breach of promise suit against Paul E. Heller, old enough to be her father and member of one of Newark's oldest and wealthiest families. He denies her charges that he proposed marriage.

Dress Not Moral Nor Immoral, Is Woman Cop's Idea

Topeka, Kas.—"There are no morals in clothes. Savages are the most moral persons in the world and they don't wear any clothes at all," said Mrs. Elizabeth Barr Arthur, Topeka's first policewoman at the Y.W.C.A. recently. "I am in favor of women wearing knickers, but I do not care any more about what a person wears than what they eat.

"There is more being said about women smoking in public than that is really being done, and if a woman were to smoke in public in Topeka fanatics would say she was bound for eternal damnation.

"With reference to the modern dancing, if a dance step was not right it would not be recognised by good company.

"As quick as a woman puts on long skirts I notice where a lot of preachers begin to preach on the immorality of the long skirt. Anything stylish will always be bawled out by a certain set of fanatics.

"When I was a policewoman in 1919 with Miss Eva Coring, who now is with the juvenile court, one of the questions that impressed me was, 'what would you say to an immoral woman if she came and asked to reform?' I believe products of social conditions cannot be changed. I am no longer excited over character, as it just depends on birth and environment."

Mrs. Elizabeth Barr Arthur is a graduate of Washburn, in the class of 1908. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Barr of Olathe. This is her first visit to Topeka since the winter of 1917. She now is starting to write a complete history of both political parties. She is an authoress. She recently wrote a book of poems entitled "The High Winds of Home."

TO CLEAN ALABASTER

Articles made of alabaster can be cleaned by being rubbed with finely powdered pumice stone that is slightly moistened. Then make a paste of whiting, soap and milk and apply this with a cloth all over the surface. Leave for a short while, then rub well with a dry flannel and a fine polish will be secured.

Fashions In Sachets And Boxes

Most of the new nightdress and handkerchief sachets are round. There is one bolster shape which looks like a small cushion. A case of this description is made in apricot crepe de Chine with a group of gaugings a short distance from each end and on one side a single rose in a deeper shade of apricot taffetas silk with a trail of leaves and a bud. Another handsome case in the same style is made of brocade in pale blue or pink with a band of gathered crepe de Chine to match at each end.

Round sachets, both for nightgowns and handkerchiefs, are of electric blue shot taffetas with circular centers of the silk embroidered with a group of flower heads in bright colors veiled with magenta tulle and surrounded by tiny frills of the tulle edged with electric blue bebe ribbon. Another dainty case of pale blue taffetas has a pouf edge and plain center with a wreath of tiny flowers in ribbon work on it.

A reclining doll figure rests on the lid of a flat, round box containing a powder puff covered with the same pale rose silk that forms the surrounding pouf. From Paris come sachets of filet lace or finest lawn exquisitely embroidered with large butterflies and mounted on pale blue or pink satin.

A practical idea is expressed in the handkerchief box-pincushion covered with beetle green shot taffetas silk. Some of the latest glove boxes are made of Batik silk in blue and green and red. A charming novelty is found in the form of finely woven double baskets for handkerchiefs and gloves in brilliant colors, such as rose, yellow, mauve, or turquoise blue with a tight little posy of artificial flowers to match, either roses, cowslips, violets or forget-me-nots, sewn on at one corner.

The stocking sachet is a novelty which consists of a flat case made of soft black satin lined with pale pink and has three pockets on each side sufficiently large to hold a pair of silk stockings when rolled up.

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Pictures

Their Arrangement

In the eighteenth century French walls were upholstered in lovely silks or they showed plain wood panels in carved frames. Pictures were arranged to suit the pattern of the silks or the proportions of the panels. Thus they formed a pattern on the wall, and usually a piece of furniture stood in front of each group. A beautiful table or console would be backed by three colored prints on a low line, with a mirror in an oval frame over the middle picture, and on either side of it were ornate branch candlesticks fastened on the walls.

PLACING FAMILY PORTRAITS

Over the mantelpiece, flanking the mirror set into the wood panelling with a wall painting of a *fete galante* above, would be three or four small family portraits, hung one above the other to the height of the mirror. The best French eighteenth century taste never showed walls heavily laden with pictures.

During the nineteenth century pictures increased and multiplied, and were hung all over the most ornate wall-papers. Their heavy gold frames weighted the walls and gave to the rooms a cramped appearance. Modern taste is encouraging simplicity and space on the walls and in the rooms. Plain wood panels and plain papers, are growing in favour for rooms in which pictures are to be hung, and when patterned silks or papers are used few or no pictures are hung. Persian and Chinese designs are in favor for wall-hangings, but the old-fashioned French cretonne or strong linen, known as *toile de Jouy*, is still used, especially in country houses and bedrooms.

BREAKING THE WALL SPACE

Some people replace pictures by framed or unframed pieces of rare brocade or some ancient priestly vestment. A mirror, a candelabra, a china cabinet may break the wall space here and there, but never spoil the restfulness of the room. The value of space and peace indoors is all the more valuable in crowded cities where the life of the streets is such a turmoil. Japanese prints, lightly framed, and with or without a margin, are used to decorate modern walls. Real or imitation eighteenth century prints are in favour with those whose rooms are furnished in the style of that period. Heavy gold frames are still seen in houses from which Louis Philippe furniture has not been banished, and where the taste of Napoleon I. prevails.

The old fashion-plate under glass is an affectation of the hour. Sporting prints are seen in some rooms, and delicate water-colours in others. Etchings and dry points are kept together. Photographs are sparsely used. French people do not mix their pictures.

TO PROVIDE BRIGHTNESS

The fashion of the year is to keep the walls almost clear, and to put on them only a few decorative pieces to provide brightness in the way that a pot of flowers gives life to a room. The older generation clings to the things it has inherited, and the result is bric-a-brac.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS.

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.—HOME RECIPES.

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the lookout for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to over come the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemist's and use a little before retiring, as you would use cold cream. The wax, through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion, so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily, remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist's may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair, leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL

Few housewives realise to how many uses orange and lemon peel can be put, and it should not therefore be thrown away. A piece of lemon peel boiled with tea-cloths or towels will make them white.

Into a well-stoppered jar put lumps of sugar and fresh lemon peel. Leave for a few days and then crush sugar. This will be delicately flavored with lemon and it will be useful for sprinkling over puddings and pancakes.

The rinds may be dried slowly in a cooling oven and then used for cooking with apples.

Fresh orange peel is excellent for restoring black shoes that do not look very smart. Rub well with the inside of the rind and then polish with a soft cloth.

Children are amused by "indoor fireworks" made in this way: Take a piece of new orange rind and squeeze it close to a candle flame. The natural oil is forced out and as this catches fire provides a display of "fireworks."

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